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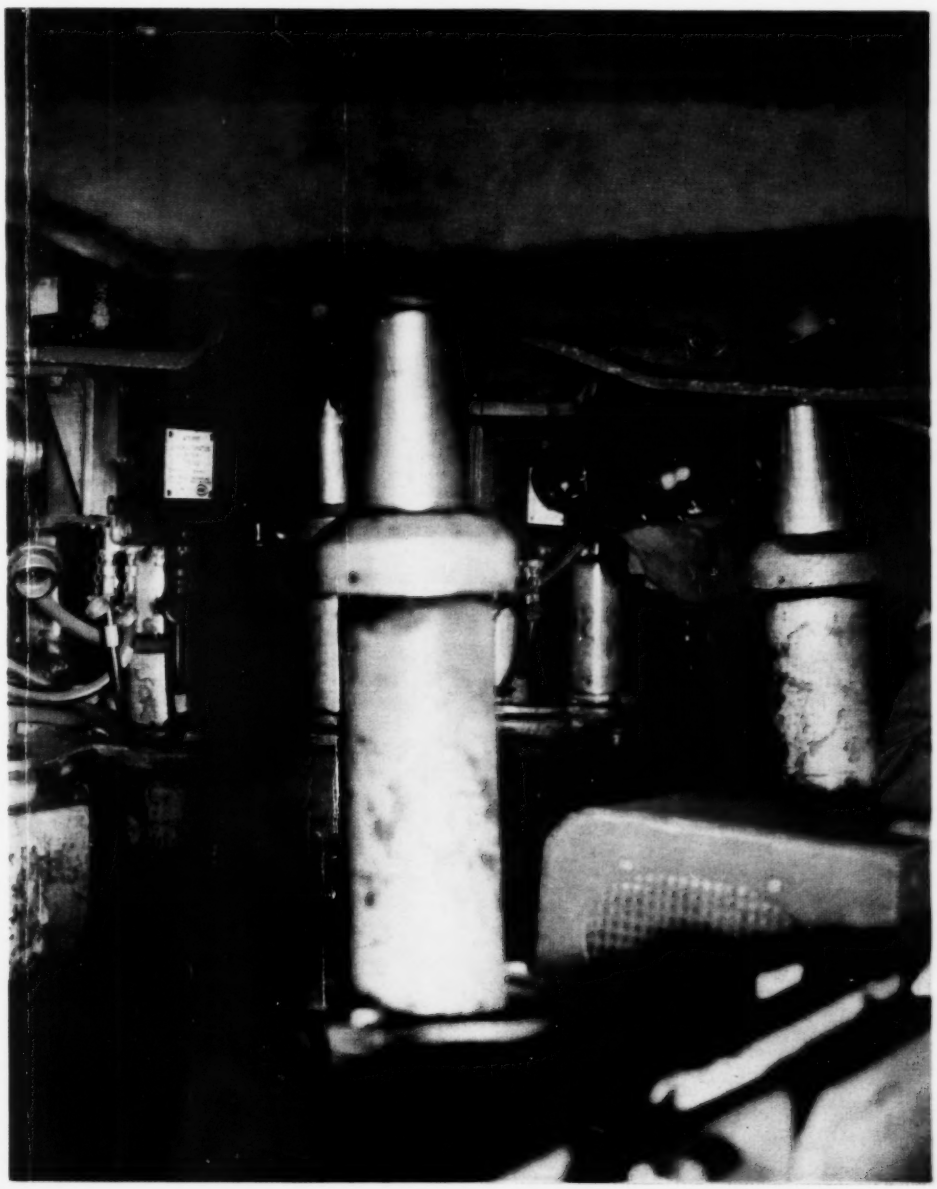

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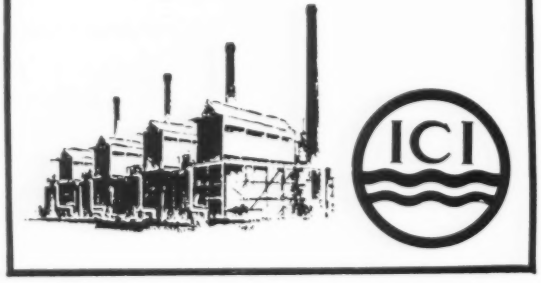

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Front cover photograph

An underground worker checks one of the Gullick Seaman remotely operated roof supports at Newstead Colliery. Following trials of ROLF (remotely operated longwall face) coal cutting machinery at Newstead and Ormonde Collieries, the National Coal Board, through their Mining Research Establishment, and AEI Electronics have developed the NCB East Midlands Division Bevercotes Colliery, near Retford, as the world's first-fully integrated, remotely-operated coal mine. Electronic control enables the pit to be worked, winning up to 6,000 tons of coal a day, with only 700 miners instead of the normal 2,200 needed for a mine of this size. More than 300 delegates to the International Mining Congress visited Bevercotes recently to see the advanced systems installed there by over 40 British firms. In October the first of the four remotely operated coal faces is scheduled to come into operation. Eventually, process computers, like the AEI Electronics CON/PAC 4000, will be able to control a colliery or group of collieries for completely automated coal production.

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GREATER LONDON COUNCIL

Director of Intelligence

The Greater London Council wishes to invite applications from the widest possible field for this newly created post which is unique in local government.

The Director to be appointed may, for example, at present hold an academic post or be employed in industry or commerce or the public services. The Council regards the post as of high importance and intends that its intelligence service shall make a major contribution to the future administration of Greater London. The salary will be between £5500 and £6000 with the option of engagement on normal terms and conditions of service for an established post, or on a contract basis for two or three years with existing superannuation arrangements preserved.

The Director of Intelligence will be in charge of an Intelligence Unit attached to the Department of the Clerk to the Council and will be responsible to the General Purposes Committee of the Council. The functions of the Unit have not as yet been precisely defined; indeed it has been left to the Director as his first task to survey and assess the scope within which the Unit should work and to advise the Council on its formation and operation. The Intelligence Unit will be concerned with information and research relating to any matters concerning Greater London. It will be consulted on all proposals for statistical or research work and will itself carry out a definite research programme. It will be concerned to foresee material trends and to provide the objective information needed for policy making. The results of its work may be made available to local authorities, Government departments and the public.

The Council's general and provisional approach to providing an intelligence service under the London Government Act, 1963, is outlined in a report of the General Purposes Committee to the Council on 20 July 1965. Copies of this report and application forms are available from the Clerk to the Council (C/11), County Hall, London, S.E.1. Completed application forms should be returned by 4 October 1965.

Keeping Britain in the forefront of international travel

By LEONARD J. LICKORISH, General Manager, British Travel Association.

ONE OF THE most striking social and economic developments in the past decade has been the great expansion in international travel. As each year passes more and more people cross oceans and traverse continents in search of pleasure, relaxation, and knowledge of other countries and other peoples.

As Britain's official tourist organization, the British Travel Association has the task of ensuring that Britain secures her share of this vast business.

Tourism is now big business for many countries and for Britain. Today it is the country's fourth largest export industry and biggest single United States dollar earner. The national income from tourism (i.e. the total receipts from all overseas visitors, including fares paid to British carriers) is 7 per cent of the value of physical exports; tourism has developed at double the rate of our visible export trade in the past decade.

In 1964, an estimated total of 3,000,000 visits were made to Britain. Nearly 600,000 were by United States residents, and nearly 1,300,000 from West European countries, 11 per cent more than in the previous year. The total earnings from this traffic, including the fares paid by them to British carriers, was about £300 million.

Travel to Britain from overseas in 1965 has increased still further. In the first six months, the number of foreign nationals coming to Britain is estimated to have increased by 13 per cent over the same period in the previous year.

All the signs indicate that we are only at the threshold of what might be described as a veritable explosion in travel. As the peoples of most countries come to enjoy more leisure and higher living standards, and as their level of education rises, so will their appetite for travel grow. Vigorous promotions of tourist destinations, faster, easier, and cheaper transport, improvements in accommodation, tourist attractions, and amenities stimulate travel movements, which year by year show an increasing rate of growth.

The value of tourism

By 1970 there could well be four million overseas visitors to Britain, with earnings amounting to £500 million. In 1947, the number of visitors to this country was a mere 396,000. That was the year in which the British Travel Association, which until last year was known as the British Travel and Holidays Association, began to tackle its task of promoting the 'Come to Britain' campaign in its present form, with the support of the Government.

The Travel Association was founded in 1929, but in the years before the war the Association had to rely largely upon enthusiasm rather than upon hard cash to promote the tourist attractions of this country. While other European countries played host to hundreds of thousands of visitors, and spent large sums on attracting them, the Travel Association in 1929 had to be content with a Government grant of £5,000. By 1939 this had risen to £17,000 and total income to £60,000, just over a quarter of the sum Switzerland was then spending on attracting visitors.

After the war it was quickly realized that tourism was a valuable means of earning much-needed foreign currency. The Government then set up a new body, the British Tourist and Holidays Board, of which the original Travel Association formed the tourist division. In 1950 the two bodies were united to form the British Travel and Holidays Association.

As the Government's chosen instrument for the purpose of promoting travel to and within Britain, the British Travel Association has the threefold task of increasing the numbers of overseas visitors to this country; of fostering and developing travel within Britain by the British people themselves, and of encouraging in every way possible the improvement and development of tourist and holiday amenities and facilities in this country.

The Association's affairs are governed by a board which consists of a chairman and 22 members, of whom 12 are appointed seven elected, and three co-opted by the board to ensure that all the interests concerned are represented. The chairman is appointed by the President of the Board of Trade and the 12 appointed members are appointed as follows: Eight by the President of the Board of Trade; two by the Scottish Tourist Board; and one each by the Wales Tourist and Holidays Association and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board. The seven elected members are elected annually by the Council of the Association from among members of the Association.

The Council of the Association consists of the president, the chairman, and the other members of the board, and about 200 other persons, all of whom must be members of the Association and are elected by the members at the Association's annual general meeting.

Constitution of BTA

Lord Mabane, a former chairman, is president of the Association, Lord Geddes is chairman, and Mr. Norman Wood, deputy chairman. The deputy chairman is elected by the members of the board from among their number. The members of the board cover a wide field of knowledge and experience not only of the travel industry, but of the general commercial and public life of the country.

Unlike the national tourist organizations of some countries, where there are ministries of tourism, or Government departments which include tourism as part of their overall responsibility, the BTA is a co-operative organization. As such, it may be argued that the Association is more modern in conception than many of its foreign counterparts. Those who benefit from tourist spending are playing an important part in the management of its affairs and in this way the Association is able to trade on the experience of the entire travel industry.

It has not been the Association's policy to advocate development of tourism through statutory control, but rather by the creation of traffic to patronize the best which the country can offer in services and amenities. Every encouragement is given in this way to raising standards effectively. The Catering Wages Commission formerly had a duty to inquire into the development of tourist and holiday services. When the Commission's work came to an end, the Association's task in this field was recognized.

Financial support and advice are received by the Association from the various branches of the travel industry and from a wide range of interests. National organizations, 300 local authorities

(including large cities as well as historic towns and resorts), retail distributors, hotels and restaurants, transport interests, industrial and banking concerns, the entertainment world, historic house owners are represented through membership.

The funds with which the Association carries out its work derive from two main sources. First is a Government grant-in-aid. The total grant approved by the Board of Trade in the year ended March 31, 1965, amounted to £1,784,000, and in the current financial year it is expected to be about £2,000,000. The other source of revenue is from membership contributions and from the Association's revenue-producing activities, such as the sale of advertising space in its own publications and the sale of those publications. This revenue is now running at the annual rate of more than £550,000.

Government grant

The Government grant is linked to the amount of money contributed by the members who benefit from tourist spending. The Government has been willing to pay, in addition to a basic grant, one pound for every pound contributed by the members, and the figures given above for the Government grant include the additional contributions which match members' contributions.

The substantial Government grant and the financial support for, and participation in the work of the Association by so many interests are evidence of the recognition of the value to the national economy of the tourist trade. This value may be computed not only in direct foreign currency earnings, but in the tax revenue which accrues to the national exchequer from tourist spending and in the stimulus which tourism gives to the demand for British goods and services. Overseas visitors to this country represent the opinion-forming sections of the populations of the countries from which they come. When they are in this country they are exposed to British ideas, they are able to see and buy British goods, and they are able to test British services.

Tourist spending represents a valuable source of additional prosperity in tourist areas. A great proportion of tourist spending is on services. Where these are provided for a local community, tourist spending can represent profitable additional revenue. As tourist traffic develops, tourist expenditure can bring about a higher level of transport and public utility and amenity services, which not only adds to the prosperity of the area, but attracts residents and provides a base for the development of secondary industries. Tourist areas are attractive and enjoy a high level of business activity and commercial and service trades.

The export earnings through tourism to the hotel and catering industry are substantial – about £100 million a year. Inland transport earns over £20 million and the retail trade £40 million.

In the present economic circumstances, foreign currency earnings are especially important. Tourism is one of the most profitable exports, because it does not require heavy investment in imported materials before it can earn foreign currency. It shows a quick return on an overseas investment which consists primarily of publicity and promotion.

Overseas the British Travel Association carries out a promotion task on a world-wide scale. To be effective, this work must be conducted as efficiently as that of any major international industry which is selling some product or service through the media of publicity and promotion. The overseas publicity campaigns are based on intensive market research to indicate the tourist markets abroad likely to respond to Britain's attractions and which attractions appeal most in particular foreign countries. Tourism is not a mass market. Even in the United States of America less than 1 per cent of the population travel to Europe each year. Promotion and marketing must, therefore, be directed intensively to reach prospective visitors.

Overseas offices

The Association carries out on behalf of a wide cross-section of the business community in Britain the manufacturer's task of creating demand for the tourist product, which is itself made up of a large number of individual sales. Prospective visitors throughout the world must be interested through advertising and public relations activities in travel to Britain and then assisted through the Association's publications in choosing accommodation, transport and entertainment in this country. Through its publications the Association offers businesses in Britain wishing to sell to the visitor an easy and effective way of bringing their services to the visitor's attention. Publicity through the Association's literature represents the most efficient way in which businesses in Britain can reach the prospective traveller at a relatively small cost. The monthly magazine 'Coming Events in Britain' enjoys an estimated readership of one million per issue.

Through the Association's 22 overseas offices and representatives, the travel trade in many countries is supplied with information and advice on how to sell Britain effectively as a tourist destination. In this country the Association's 6,000 members provide the tourist services which are available to visitors when they arrive. Prominence is given in all the Association's work to the services provided by its members. Publicity, advice on development, and contacts abroad offer the Association's members valuable services.

The Government is an important partner in Britain, as in other countries, in developing tourist traffic. The Association enjoys close relations with the Board of Trade and a number of other Government Departments who have an interest in international travel and tourist and holiday services. Many of the Association's representations and suggestions have been implemented by the Government in the years since the war. Frontier formalities have been simplified. For example, visas for travel to Europe have been abolished, currency restrictions lifted, Customs documents for motor cars abolished. Formalities affecting foreign coaches and cars entering the country have been reduced to a minimum. Duty-free shops have been established at airports, licensing laws made less onerous. The Government has done much to improve historic buildings, to encourage floodlighting, and 'son et lumière' presentations. These are but a few examples of continuous activity by a number of departments in assisting the development of tourism. As the family of tourists grows, the Association must always ask for more, but it would be wrong not to pay a tribute to the effort and interest that the authorities, both national and local, have shown in the past and to call attention to their responsibility for further improvements that will always be needed for the future.

The Association assists British resorts and tourist areas in their efforts to compete successfully for British traffic with foreign resorts. In the task of developing the country's tourist and holiday business, a number of tourist boards and tourist organizations associated with the BTA co-operate closely by advising on and helping with BTA's work overseas and its national tasks at home. These organizations, however, have one prime responsibility – to attract to their own areas, in competition with other British resorts, visitors from all over Britain.

In the quest for a progressive improvement in standards within this country, the Association does not believe that statutory powers will necessarily achieve the best results. Through its own membership, the Association is able to promote a general raising of standards so that the overseas visitor may find welcome, reception and information services of a quality he is entitled to expect.

Activity designed to improve standards in Britain includes a scheme now being sponsored by the Association to build up a national network of information centres at which tourists may obtain not only detailed information about the place in which they are making the inquiry, but basic tourist information about any other place or area in Britain.

Training of guides

In the sphere of accommodation, the Association is encouraging the acceptance of a set of minimum standards for hotels. Through its own publications, especially 'Hotels and Restaurants in the British Isles', and its own team of hotel inspectors it is itself able to contribute directly to a general raising of standards.

Many years ago the Association recognized the importance of raising the standard of training of tourist guides. Each year

runs a training course for aspiring guide-lecturers and maintains a register of those who pass its examinations.

At the present time the Association is actively concerned, in co-operation with a number of member interests, in bringing about an all-round improvement in the standard of facilities offered at camping and caravan sites throughout Britain. This affords a good example of the value and effectiveness of the Association working in close alliance with its own members to achieve an end which will benefit both overseas visitors and home holidaymakers.

There is little profit in encouraging ever-greater numbers to visit Britain unless the country can provide ample accommodation for them. The Association has repeatedly stressed the need for more hotels in tourist centres and for existing establishments to be extended and improved. There has been a considerable improvement in the past two or three years. Scarcely a month passes without a new hotel being opened somewhere in the country, and many others are being extended and are increasing the number of bathrooms. But there is still a need for more medium-priced accommodation both in London and in the main tourist areas.

There has also been a marked improvement in the standard of catering in both hotels and restaurants in Britain. Accommodation and good restaurants are important factors in attracting business travel.

The increase in business visitor traffic to Britain has kept pace with the rise in the total number of overseas visitors. Today it forms a substantial and valuable proportion of the total traffic.

BTA keeps the world's businessmen informed through its twice-yearly magazine 'Business Visitor to Britain', and through such special publications as 'Hold Your Convention in Britain' and 'London – Capital for Conferences and Conventions'. The Association maintains a list of industrial concerns in Britain which welcome visits from interested overseas businessmen, and every effort is made to meet such visitors' requests. Any firms willing to entertain overseas businessmen and those with specialist interests can help by getting in touch with the BTA and providing full details of the facilities they are able to offer.

Conferences and conventions, both national and international, are on the increase, and BTA is making greater efforts to attract this kind of business to Britain. There is a growing realization of the value of this type of traffic, both among local authorities and hoteliers. Most of the new hotels which have opened recently have made a point of providing and promoting conference facilities.

Business and conference travel provide good examples of the trend towards specialization in travel, a trend which is recognized and catered for by the British Travel Association. Critics of the Association have charged it with concentrating upon promoting the thatched cottage and Beefeater image of Britain, but a closer acquaintance with its advertising, literature, and promotional work would reveal that the Association in fact promotes many other aspects of Britain and the British way of life. Beefeaters and thatch are not given prominence.

People travelling in Britain

As well as its work to attract overseas visitors to Britain and to encourage the development of holiday facilities within the country, the British Travel Association is concerned with British people travelling in Britain. In this connection, the Association has for some years conducted publicity campaigns to extend the holiday season. These campaigns, which are carried out in co-operation with resorts and other travel interests, and which have received valuable support from the Government, have achieved some success. The recent Government decision to move the August public holiday from the beginning to the end of the month and the trend towards earlier school examinations with a resultant variation in the pattern of school holidays, are steps in the right direction.

In the home holiday field the Association also works to encourage more British people to enjoy their holidays in their own country. This campaign in no ways seeks to deter people from travelling abroad, because the Association believes in free trade in travel and subscribes to the doctrine that travel is essentially a two-way business. What the campaign does is to urge more people to explore the attractions of their own land either for the first time, or on second holidays.

Both in stimulating holidaymaking within this country and in encouraging the proper development of Britain's tourist facilities and amenities, the Association relies upon research. Surveys are undertaken in co-operation with major transport and hotel interests to provide data on which to base promotion and marketing schemes and with local authorities and area organizations to guide future planning of resorts and holiday areas. Research has an important part to play in determining the best ways in which Britain's tourist potential should be developed.

An important factor in development will be the achievement of a realistic balance between the preservation of the countryside and the coastline and the need to cater for the increasing recreational needs of the people.

A great growth industry

Britain is benefiting greatly from tourism, which is one of the greatest growth industries. Both growth of the type which can bring increased benefits, both social and economic, is not an automatic process. It has to be planned. The Association believes that the successful future of the British tourist industry is limited only by the willingness of the interests concerned to co-operate with the Government, through its chosen instrument, the British Travel Association, in developing promotions and information schemes and in expanding the services available to improve tourist services in Britain.

This is the concluding article in the series on grant-aided organizations. An article on the international passenger survey for 1964 appears on page 560 of this issue.

BTA and stately homes

A WORKING PARTY to formulate plans for encouraging more visitors to Britain's stately homes is to hold its first meeting in London on October 27. It has been formed as a result of the conference of Historic House Owners arranged in May by the British Travel Association.

The chairman of the working party will be Mr. Hugh Wontner, chairman of Savoy Hotel Ltd., a senior member of the board of the British Travel Association and, until recently, the president of the International Hotel Association.

Among those serving on the working party will be the Marquess of Hertford; Lord Montagu of Beaulieu; Sir Harold Wernher, of Luton Hoo; Mr. Tom Driberg, MP, of Bradwell Lodge; Major A. C. Eyre, of Sawston Hall; Mr. George Howard, of Castle Howard; and a representative of the National Trust. The Ministry of Public Building and Works has agreed to send an observer to meetings of the working party. Mr. D. A. Webb, head of the Research and Development Department of the British Travel Association, will act as secretary.

The working party, at its first meeting, will discuss a programme of action and consider points raised at the conference. It will have power to co-opt other members.

Trading Stamps Act

RETAILERS are reminded that several of the provisions of the Trading Stamps Act, 1964 which came into operation on July 31, 1965 impose obligations on retailers who operate a trading stamp scheme.

A retailer giving trading stamps to his customers must, among other things, make sure that every stamp bears on its face in clear and legible characters a value expressed in or by reference to current coin of the realm (i.e. the cash value of the stamp) and must display in his shop a notice stating the cash value of the stamps issued under the scheme and giving such particulars as will enable customers readily to ascertain the number of stamps to which they are entitled on any transaction. He must also keep a copy of the current catalogue, if any, published by the promoter of the scheme, in a place where it can be conveniently consulted by customers.

A retailer who fails to comply with the requirements of the Act is liable to prosecution and anyone who is in doubt about his obligations is advised to study the full text of the Act or take legal advice.

Campaign to advertise Government services for exporters to continue

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, has given instructions that there should be a second phase of the 'Call Export Intelligence' advertising campaign from September to December.

The first phase of the campaign ran from April to the end of July, and resulted in a total of 3,418 enquiries. Seventy-six per cent of these were addressed to Export Services Branch at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, the headquarters of Export Intelligence, and the rest to Board of Trade Regional Offices. A further 405 enquiries were received during the period to August 27, making a total of 3,823.

The quality of the response has been encouraging, and the greater use of Government services for exporters already achieved through the campaign will undoubtedly result in new export business. Most inquirers wanted information on market prospects for their products and help with individual problems. Approximately 25 per cent of inquirers stated that they were new to exporting.

About 72 per cent of the total direct response to the campaign came from firms with offices in the London, South Eastern and Eastern areas. This is an unexpectedly high proportion, and one which has been roughly constant throughout the advertising period. It strongly suggests that press advertising is fulfilling a definite publicity requirement in these areas.

Apart from the direct response reported above, advertising has led to a greater public awareness which has been reflected in the general increase in the use made of Government services for Exporters. In the first quarter of 1965 incoming mail received by the Board's Export Services Branch increased by 10 per cent compared with the same period of 1964; during April-June, the first three months of the advertising campaign, incoming mail showed a 13 per cent increase over the 1964 figures. It is also apparent that there has been a delayed and cumulative response to the advertising. Apart from the initial high response there was a consistently higher response during June-July than in end-April-May.

Export Minister to visit Bedfordshire

MR. EDWARD REDHEAD, Minister of State (Overseas), Board of Trade, will visit firms in Luton and Dunstable on September 21.

In the morning the Minister of State will visit Cross Paperware Limited, Dunstable, and Electrolux Limited, Luton. In the afternoon he will visit the Marida Hat Manufacturing Co. Limited, and Vauxhall Motors Limited.

At Vauxhall Motors Ltd. the Minister of State will give an official send-off to two mobile display units which will be visiting overseas markets in a new drive by the firm to increase their export trade.

In the evening Mr. Redhead will attend a reception at Luton Library arranged by Mr. D. A. Wilson, Regional Controller, Board of Trade, Eastern Region. This will be followed by an export meeting organized by the Luton Senior and Junior Chambers of Commerce. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. Redhead, Mr. Victor Feather, of the Trades Union Congress, and Mr. J. P. Ford, of the Plessey Co. Ltd.

Note:

The Minister, who has special responsibility under the President of the Board of Trade for exports, is carrying out a programme of visits to firms throughout the country in order to make personal contact with those engaged in the export effort. As well as visiting firms in the London area, Mr. Redhead has visited Scotland, South West England, North West England, the Midlands, Yorkshire, East Anglia, South Wales and the North East.

President of the Board of Trade to visit South Wales

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade is visiting Merthyr Tydfil on September 11.

In the morning the President will meet the Mayor and Council Officials at the Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil, and then open the Merthyr Tydfil Industrial Estate.

After attending a luncheon given by the Mayor of Merthyr Tydfil the President will meet representatives of the South Wales TUC Advisory Committee in Cardiff.

Prices and incomes policy

MR. GEORGE BROWN, the First Secretary of State, made the following statement on Government policy on September 2.

'It is a matter of over-riding importance that the policy on productivity, prices and incomes which has been agreed with both sides of industry should be effective. There is a general understanding of the needs of the situation but it is not being reflected in a satisfactory movement of productivity, prices and incomes. Prices are still rising and pay claims are being settled well above the norm. There are too many indications of restrictive, wasteful attitudes on both sides of industry. From now on the policy must be applied more vigorously and with a greater sense of urgency.

'To this end the Government propose to give the National Board for Prices and Incomes statutory power to collect all necessary information and call witnesses to give evidence.

'To the same end they will introduce legislation as soon as possible after Parliament resumes, which will give them powers by Order in Council:—

(i) to require notification of intention to increase prices or charges; and to require notification of claims relating to pay, hours or other major improvements and prospective terms of settlement;

(ii) to refer to the National Board for Prices and Incomes in the national interest:,
(a) any price, whether existing or proposed, and
(b) any claim or settlement;

(iii) to require the proposed price or pay increases to be deferred until after the Board has reported.

'The Government's proposals will leave intact the essential voluntary principle on which the policy is based. Settlements will continue to be reached voluntarily and prices determined by those concerned, but all responsible for taking those decisions will be expected to have regard to the national interest.

'The Government are confident that both sides of industry will recognize the need for these measures and to demonstrate at home and abroad the determination of all three parties to the Joint Statement of Intent to make the productivity, prices and incomes policy bite.'

Discussions with the Trades Union Congress

The General Council of the TUC having heard the statement of the Government's policy and discussed it with the First Secretary are prepared to recommend Congress to agree to the Government introducing legislation by which the Government will take power by Order in Council to secure (i), (ii) and (iii) of the Government's proposals.

The General Council agree that in the meantime they will use their best endeavours to make the Prices and Incomes Policy more effective.

The First Secretary stated that the Government would not make an Order to bring these provisions into effect unless they were convinced that they were necessary to make the Prices and Incomes Policy effective. Before coming to any decision to bring the provisions into effect they would consult the TUC and the Confederation of British Industries.

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UK Scientific Mission reports

THE UNITED KINGDOM Scientific Mission in Washington has prepared the following reports. Copies of the reports can be seen in the Board of Trade Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7066). The Library can supply copies of the reports at a photocopying charge of 1s. per page.

1965 Power Sources Conference
Thermal Energy Conversion
(Report No. 65/46)
July 1965, 7 pages

Described projects aimed to produce relatively low outputs of DC electrical energy from the burning of various fuels. Charcoal and leaded gasoline have been used as energy sources to activate thermo electric generators. Material compatibility problems were described, and reference was made to the application of electrogasdynamics in achieving high power density and efficiency in a thermionic converter.

1965 Power Sources Conference
New Battery Systems
(Report No. 65/49)
July 1965, 8 pages

Various battery systems were discussed; emphasis was placed on magnesium batteries, while progress in ammonia and high energy electro chemical batteries was reviewed. Chemical heating for automatically activated batteries was discussed, also a practical lithium-chloride cell and a rechargeable solid electrolyte battery.

1965 Power Sources Conference
Recent Developments in Secondary Batteries
(Report No. 65/50)
July 1965, 6 pages

Progress towards production of a standard range of nickel-cadmium, silver-zinc and lead acid batteries and the methods available to reduce pressure build-up in sealed cells during charging. Silver-zinc batteries in spacecraft were mentioned, and emphasis was placed on continued development. Improved versions of electrode binders and separators were discussed and the physico-chemical properties of the silver-oxide system.

Air Pollution Research Center, University of California
(Report No. 65/51)
August 1965, 6 pages

Describes some of the work being carried out on the effect of pollutants on plants. Particular reference is made to the isolation and synthesis of the various peroxyacyl nitrates for experimental trials. Mention is made of methods of reducing photochemical pollution, also whether the Los Angeles area is a special case.

Annual Conference of the Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers
The Frontiers of Photography
(Report No. 65/54)
August 1965, 17 pages

Many aspects of photography were covered – photography in earth and space reconnaisance, information copying, image evaluation, medical photography, some uses of lasers in photography, unconventional photographic systems, rapid processing methods and machines.

IEEE Annual Communications Convention
Some Developments in Visual Displays
(Report No. 65/55)
August 1965, 6 pages

Papers were given on the developments in visual displays for the presentation of information from data processing equipment or for command-control purposes. The improved speed of communications and the development of better data sensors has called for corresponding improvements in methods of the visual display of information from computers and data processing equipment. The report describes the state of the art in display equipment and the trend of development.

Visit of Soviet Minister of shipping

THE SOVIET MINISTER of Shipping, M. Bakaiev, is expected to visit the United Kingdom as a guest of the British Government between September 7 and 16. His itinerary will include visits to major British harbour authorities and shipping institutions, including the Chamber of Shipping, the Port of London Authority, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Lloyds Register and Trinity House. The programme will also include meetings with Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, and with Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State (Shipping). Mr. Jay will be host at an official luncheon for the Soviet Minister on September 10.

British boatbuilding exports top £10 million

PRODUCTION in the British boatbuilding industry rose to £41.5 million in 1964, according to the Ship and Boat Builders' National Federation. The figure for 1963 was £36 million and for 1962 £31.8 million. The total of exports in 1964 was £10.1 million, compared with £9.2 million in 1963 and £6.8 million in 1962. Of this £10.1 million, boats brought £3.9 million, engines £2.2 million, and chandlery and equipment £3.1 million.

The 1964 statistics for the industry are based on returns made by 335 companies and adjusted to reflect the Federation's total membership of 936, of which 581 are boat builders.

Commenting on the figures, Mr. Tom Webb, the chief executive of the Federation, said: 'We are aware that this statistical survey still lacks the complete accuracy that we are striving for, but it does give our members a basis on which to plan their production. And these figures do prove that the industry is playing its part in the export drive.'

Training levy for shipbuilding industry

MR. RAY GUNTER, Minister of Labour, has approved proposals submitted by the Shipbuilding Industry Training Board for a levy on employers in the industry equal to 0·55 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1965. The bulk of levy will be used to meet grants for training in the industry.

This is the effect of The Industrial Training Levy (Shipbuilding) Order 1965 S.I. 1965 No. 1609. (HM Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 6d. net.), which came into operation on September 6.

Scottish Thistle Export Group opens its membership

THE SCOTTISH THISTLE Export Group has amended its constitution to permit membership by all firms currently manufacturing goods in Scotland, whether complete items or merely component parts for products which may be assembled elsewhere, and has decided in addition now to encourage membership from competing manufacturers. Until now, only Scottish producers of complete exportable items have been eligible for membership, and the Group has not permitted more than one manufacturer of a specific item to be represented in its membership.

The Scottish Thistle Export Group already has members throughout Scotland, representing products from tartans to tablemats, foodstuffs to furniture and sports goods to stationery.

The next Group effort is a week-long trade mission to Scandinavia at the beginning of November, and consideration is being given at the present time to the prospect of similar missions next year to the Lebanon, Eire, France and Belgium.

Firms interested in joining the Group, or obtaining further details of it, are invited to contact the Secretary at 25 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. (Tel. Edinburgh Caledonian 4796).

Total assets exceed Rls. 6,197,436,000

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Representative Offices: London - 91 Moorgate, E.C.2. Telephone: **Monarch 8425/6. Hamburg - 10 Bleichenbrücke, Hamburg 36.** Telephone: **344626/7.**

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by September 24, 1965.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.04	3-Chloropropane-1:2-diol	As in previous column .	December 31, 1966	6741
29.23	2 - *tert*Butylaminoethyl methacrylate.	t-Butylamino ethyl methacrylate.	December 31, 1966	6735
29.23	5 - Chloro - *o* - anisidine (—NH_2=1).	4 - Chloro - o - anisidine (OCH_3=1).	December 31, 1966	6739
29.35	3-Cyclohexyl-1:2:3:4:6:7-hexahydro - 2:4 - dioxo-cyclopentapyrimidine.	3 - Cyclohexyl - 5, 6 - trimethyleneuracil.	December 31, 1966	6726
38.19	Poly-(3:4-diacetyl-5-thio-2-thienyl) which on ignition yields not more than 10% by weight of ash.	Poly (3:4-diacetyl-2:5-dimercapto) thiophene.	December 31, 1966	6627
87.06	Steel single-piece wheel rims of drop centre profile with a 15° taper bead seat on both sides of the rim and of the following dimensions: (a) not less than 8½ in. and not more than 10 in. overall width; (b) not less than 20½ in. and not more than 23⅛ in. external diameter; (c) not less than 16½ in. and not more than 19⅞ in. internal diameter of the rim well.	Drop centre rims . .	December 31, 1166	8512

Applications for reimposition of import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE, Tariff Division, have received applications for the reimposition of import duty as from December 31, 1965, on the following items which are at present temporarily exempt from import duty:

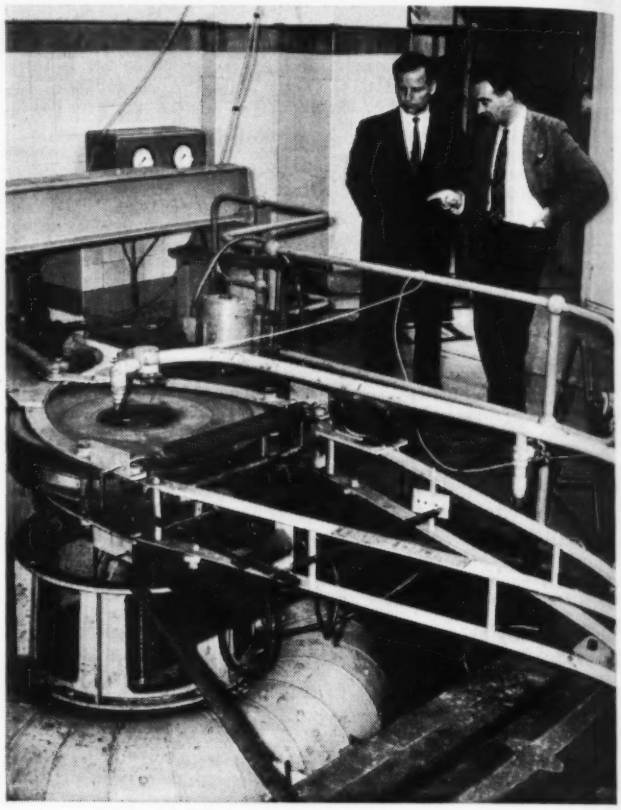
Tariff heading	Description	Reference
29.16	5-Sulphosalicylic acid, containing not more than 0·06% by weight of sulphate calculated as SO_4	1812
29.27	Methyl cyanide	6048
29.38	Riboflavin 5-(sodium hydrogen orthophosphate)	8757
29.44	[(—)-α-Aminobenzyl]penicillin	4510
29.44	Ampicillin	4370
29.44	Potassium phenethicillin	2651
29.44	Potassium propicillin	2203

RSA industrial art bursaries competition

BURSARIES, amounting to a total value of £8,100 are being offered in 25 sections, each concerned with a different branch of industrial design, by the Royal Society of Arts and are described in a brochure obtainable from The Assistant Secretary (Bursaries), Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

The closing date for entries is October 11, 1965.

TURKISH ENGINEER STUDIES BRITISH KNOW-HOW



Under the Central Treaty Organization Technical Assistance programme Mr. M. Uner, Site Director of Turkey's Hirfanli Dam & Power Plant, is just completing a three-month practical technical training with the English Electric Co. Ltd. Mr. Uner has worked with the State Hydraulics Works Department since graduating as an electrical engineer, and the purpose of his visit to Britain has been to study the latest techniques in designing hydro-electric power stations. Picture shows Mr. M. Uner (left) discussing methods of environmental testing scale models of turbines up to 200,000 h.p. in a water tank in the Hydraulic laboratories. With Mr. Uner is Mr. H. Tishler, a member of the Hydro-Electric Division research team.

The Import Duty (Reliefs) (No. 1) Order 1965

THE TREASURY has made The Import Duties (Reliefs) (No. 1) Order 1965. S.I. 1965/1664.

This Order provides for relief from import duty on goods imported for the development and construction of European space vehicle launchers.

This Order came into operation on September 8, 1965.

Copies of the Order are obtainable direct from HM Stationery Office.

Enquiries about this notice should be made to Board of Trade, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 5757, Ext. 2521).

The Import Duty (Reliefs) (No. 2) Order 1963

THE TREASURY has made The Import Duties (Reliefs) (No. 2) Order 1965. S.I. 1965/1665.

This order provides for relief from import duty on goods imported for the development and construction of European space research vehicles.

This Order came into operation on September 8, 1965.

Copies of the Order are obtainable direct from HM Stationery Office.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Board of Trade, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 5757, Ext. 2521).

Official Receiver appointments

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that Mr. Arthur John Seldon has been appointed Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy Districts of the County Court at Yeovil.

The appointments of Mr. Alec Henry Horler as Official Receiver and Mr. Herbert William Kirkwood and Mr. Geoffrey Roy Haddrell as Assistant Official Receivers for the Bankruptcy Districts of the County Court of Yeovil have been revoked.

The appointment of Mr. Alan Reginald Bailey as an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy Districts of the County Courts of Southampton, Bournemouth, Winchester, Portsmouth, Newport and Ryde, Salisbury, Dorchester and Yeovil has been revoked.

These changes, which take effect from September 6, 1965, are consequential upon the transfer to the Official Receiver, Exeter, of the administration of cases arising from the Bankruptcy Districts of the County Court of Yeovil, the closing of the sub-office of the Official Receiver, Southampton, at Salisbury, and the opening of a new sub-office of the Official Receiver, Southampton, at Bournemouth. The sub-office at Bournemouth will, with effect from September 6, 1965, deal with the administration of cases arising from the County Courts at Bournemouth, Salisbury and Dorchester.

Hire purchase regulations

THE BOARD OF TRADE have made the Hire Purchase (Documents) (Legibility and Statutory Statements) Regulations 1965 which will come into operation on October 1, 1965.

These Regulations make no change in the law. They supersede the Hire Purchase (Documents) (Legibility and Statutory Statements) Regulations 1964 (as amended) which were made under provisions repealed by the Hire Purchase Act 1965 and the Hire Purchase (Scotland) Act 1965.

The Regulations are contained in Statutory Instrument 1965 No. 1646. Copies can be obtained from HM Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, price 9d. per copy (by post 1s.).

Customs requirements for commercial trailers

SINCE April 1 this year any temporarily exported *unaccompanied commercial trailer* has, subject to the Customs Officer concerned being satisfied as to its entitlement to duty-free admission, been released from Customs control on its return to this country without any covering Customs documentation being required.

This relaxation was introduced as a temporary and experimental measure, and it has now been decided that it must be confined to traders whose commercial trailers are used regularly on ferry services between the United Kingdom and other countries. It will, moreover, be subject to the traders concerned giving a declaration in the following terms:

> 'To the Collector of Customs and Exicse at .....
> 'We .....
> of ..... declare that the trailers specified on the attached List and any other trailers that we may subsequently request to be added thereto, were either made in the United Kingdom and any other duties chargeable on them, or on the materials used in their manufacture, duly paid or were originally made abroad and all duties chargeable thereon previously paid.
>
> 'We further declare that no drawback, allowance or refund of Customs or Excise duty has been or will be claimed on exportation.
>
> 'We request that these trailers on reimportation may be delivered free of duty, and we undertake to advise you if any trailer should undergo whilst abroad any process, repair, renovation or alteration other than ordinary running repairs incidental to the use of the vehicle.'

The declarations are to be signed by a director, company secretary, partner, authorized employee or individual importer and submitted to the Collector of Customs and Excise for each port at which trailers are reimported, by September 25, 1965.

After this date Forms C.179B and C.99 will be required in respect of each reimported trailer not covered by a declaration.

For vehicles returning to this country accompanied by drivers, Form C.179B is no longer required, unless the vehicle's entitlement to enter the country free of Customs charges is in doubt.

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958
Dealers in Securities

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place during August in the lists of Licensed Dealers in Securities and Exempted Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Act:

Licensed Dealers:

Additions;

E. H. Marley & Partners Ltd., 21 College Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Change of Address;

Robinson Frere & Company Ltd., Ralli House, 31 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4.

Exempted Dealers:

Additions;

Thomas Albert Mason (new partner), *Quin* (*Gerald Quin, Cope & Co.*).

New Performing Right Tribunal Rules

THE PERFORMING Right Tribunal Rules, 1965 (SI 1965, No. 1506) were recently made by the Lord Chancellor and came into operation on September 1, 1965.

The new Rules replace, with modifications, the Performing Right Tribunal Rules, 1957, as subsequently amended. Changes are made in the procedures to be followed in bringing cases before the Tribunal, in particular, the originators are now required to deliver written statements of their cases at the time the initial application is made to the Tribunal.

Copies of the new Rules may be obtained from HM Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (postage 3d. extra).

New Defence specifications

THE Ministry of Defence announces that the following documents in the Defence Series have been published by HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2:

		Price
		s. d.
New documents		
DEF-1053		
Method 17 (c)	Resistance to impact – falling ball	1 0
Method 81	Determination of lead in 'leadfree' paints, varnishes and allied products and their containers	2 0
Method 82	Determination of fineness of grind	1 0
Method 83	Large scale brushing test	1 0
DEF-1197	Blanket, fire, asbestos	1 6
DEF-1263	Nylon rope (hawser laid)	2 0
DEF-1277	Paint, matt, for rubberized fabric	2 0
DEF-1280	Paint remover, dichloromethane (methylene chloride) water rinsable, special	2 0
DEF-1444	Paint, priming, red/lead graphite	1 6
DEF-1445	Paint, finishing, micaceous iron oxide	1 6
DEF-5325-7	Plugs and sockets, electrical, Pattern 112	2 6
Revisions		
DEF-1017-A	Air compressors for construction purposes	4 0
Amendments		
DEF-131-A	Sampling procedures and tables for inspection by attributes (Amendment No. 1)	3
DEF-1053		
Method 2 Issue 2	Preparations of panels for test purposes (Amendment No. 1)	3
Method 7	Surface drying time (Amendment No. 1)	3
Method 12	Opacity (contrast ratio) (Amendment No. 5)	3
Method 65	Stability of cellulose nitrate (Amendment No. 1)	3
DEF-1115-A	Paint, priming, zinc chrome fire retardant (Amendment No. 1)	3
DEF-1216-A	Thinners, for cellulose nitrate paints and dopes (Amendment No. 1)	3
DEF-1217-A	Paint, priming, zinc dust (Amendment No. 1)	3
DEF-1252-A	Paper, kraft, creped (anti-bleed) (Amendment No. 1)	3
DEF-1297	Cases, corrugated board (Amendment No. 1)	3
DEF-1298	Cases, kraft-lined chipboard (Amendment No. 1)	3
DEF-5115	General requirements for resistors, fixed (Amendment No. 1)	9
DEF-5133-1	Capacitors, fixed, ceramic dielectric with specified capacitance temperature coefficients (normal permittivity) (Amendment No. 4)	3 0

Institute of Export Officers

In the notice under the above heading in the *Board of Trade Journal*, of August 27, page 455, the second paragraph should read as follows:

Mr. J. P. Ford, Executive Director of Plessey Overseas Limited, and Mr. H. B. Jackson, General Manager of Barclays Export Finance Company Limited, have been appointed Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Institute's Council.

New Books

Spain 1965: an Expanding Market (48 pages. Available from the London Chamber of Commerce, 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, or from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry, PO Box 360, 75 Harborne Road, Birmingham 15. 8s. 6d., post free). A British trade delegation representing the London and the Birmingham Chambers of Commerce visited Spain last February to discover which British goods are likely to find a continuing market in Spain, to study changes in the Spanish economy under the Development Plan, to examine ways of expanding trade, and to strengthen the friendly commercial relations between the two countries. Information and impressions gained during the visit, and detailed information acquired later, have all been used in the compilation of this report, which is intended for any British firm interested in direct selling, licensing or investment opportunities in Spain. The booklet includes short chapters on the Development Plan, Spain's external trade, Spanish industry and opportunities for British industry and investment in Spain. It stresses that British exporters can and should secure a larger share of this expanding market. Also published last month by the London Chamber of Commerce is the second edition of a free 12-page booklet **You Can't Export? You Want to Export? You Do Export?** designed to help both the beginners and the experienced exporters by outlining possible pitfalls which may be encountered and briefly describing the Chamber's wide range of export services.

The Business of Product Design, by James Pilditch and Douglas Scott. (166 pages. Business Publications Ltd. 40s.). 'The aim of this book is to create better products . . . for designers to design, manufacturers to make, and shoppers to buy.' To meet increasing competition in industry the authors of this book feel that manufacturers and designers need a new approach to product design and development. After examining some of the requirements of good design – creating a product that works, looks good, that people like, that sells and that makes a profit for the manufacturer – they look in more detail at how new products may be developed on a rational basis. They suggest action that management can take to ensure that it has an adequate flow of new product ideas; they emphasize that new products must be thought of in marketing terms and that research is an essential part of proper marketing; they stress the importance of easy maintenance in the design of machines and appliances: indicate where to find help with design; and explain what industrial designers do and the procedures involved in re-designing a product. Advice on cutting product costs and creating a marketing plan is followed by a discussion on some new design materials and processes. An appendix contains eight practical case histories of product design.

British National Export Council, Area Councils and Committees. (30 pages. British National Export Council, 27-28 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2. Free). With the aim of furthering an understanding among exporters of its aims and activities, the British National Export Council has issued this guide to the origin and organization of BNEC itself, the Commonwealth Export Council, and the 10 area councils and committees which have the primary responsibility for developing British exports to a particular market or group of markets. The main section gives particulars of the terms of reference, membership, staff, address and telephone number for each of these bodies. The booklet concludes with a brief description of the government financial assistance (administered solely by BNEC) now available for inward and outward trade missions and collective overseas market research, and indicates how application for assistance should be made.

Running the Smaller Firm, by H. S. Atherton. (31 pages. British Institute of Management, 80 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4 2s. 6d.). Six articles originally published in *The Manager* are brought together in *Occasional Papers No. 11*. It deals with the problems likely to confront a person assuming the role of manager for the first time. The six articles are entitled Taking Over, Qualities Required, Company Image, Industrial Relations, Control, and The Future. This last makes the point that the small firm, in a future dependent on material progress, will be increasingly faced with the possibility of being merged with or bought out by other firms. To combat this it is suggested that the manager should endeavour to make his firm as unique as possible. He must pay attention to industrial design and sales methods. His workers must have attractive conditions. His equipment must be of the best, and finally and most important financial and especially investment policies must be sound.

Government and the Railways in Nineteenth-Century Britain, by Henry Parris. (256 pages. Routledge & Kegan Paul, 35s.). This is a thoroughly documented study of the agencies created by government during the middle decades of the nineteenth century to discharge the function of regulating railways on behalf of the public. A detailed account, based mainly on primary source material, is provided of the first Railway Department of the Board of Trade, established 1840, and its successors to 1867. Chapters dealing with the Board of Trade's relations with the railway companies throughout this period, and discussing railways in the theory of government complete the main part of the book. There is also an epilogue continuing the story from 1868 to the outbreak of the 1914-1918 war, after which governmental responsibility for railway matters was transferred to the newly created Ministry of Transport. Appendices give brief biographical details of personnel concerned with regulation of railways.

Spicer and Pegler's Practical Book-keeping and Commercial Knowledge. 12th edition, by W. W. Biggs, H. A. R. J. Wilson and A. E. Langton (478 pages. H. F. L. Publishers Ltd. 26s.) In this latest edition of one of the standard text books on book-keeping and business methods, the authors have included two new chapters on public finance and insurance to meet current examination requirements. These chapters deal among other topics with the sources of income of central and local government, the stages by which a Finance Bill becomes law, and the constitution of the national debt. Apart from these additions the book retains its former structure but certain sections, in particular the chapters on commercial knowledge, have been amplified and now cover the operation of the banking world and such institutions as the Stock Exchange. The appendix contains a glossary of commercial terms. While the fundamental principles of book-keeping remain the same, they are increasingly being applied in new ways as mechanized systems of book-keeping are adopted and increasing use is made of electronic computers. It is with these new developments in mind that the new edition of this standard work has been prepared.

1965 Annual Report of the International Monetary Fund. (159 pages. International Monetary Fund, 19th and H Streets, Washington DC) is divided into two parts. The first part examines the world economy and the Fund, and includes chapters on the problems of developing countries and international liquidity. Part two is a review of the year and surveys developments in the industrial and primary producing countries; world trade, payments and reserves; the balance of payments in selected countries; with a final chapter on gold. Since the publication of last year's annual report the Fund has been devoting considerable attention to international liquidity. Two chapters in the 1964 report dealt with the adequacy of a given level of liquidity in the world trade and the Fund's role in providing international liquidity. This year's report extends the analysis, with a chapter on Fund quotas and an appendix giving details of a resolution on increasing members' quotas. Other studies have been made by the Fund into the possibility of new methods of creating reserves. However, the report concludes that the international monetary system as it exists today is sufficiently strong to allow the possibilities of amending and improving it.

The Big Stores: a Short Guide for Manufacturers. (23 pages. Pritchard Wood and Partners Ltd., 197 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.7. 21s.). This pamphlet has been produced by an advertising agency as background information for manufacturers who wish to find or expand retail outlets through department stores. It briefly discusses the development of such stores with a separate chapter on the co-operative department stores; their seasonal trade patterns; methods of buying and selling; and the various problems these stores face, such as staff training and retention, competition and operating costs.

Recent publications dealing with overseas markets include **Forging a Link with the Soviet Union: a Study for Industrialists and Businessmen,** prepared by the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce following its trade visit to Moscow in 1964 (9 pages, 5s., post free, from the Secretary of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures Incorporated, Cutler's Hall, Church Street, Sheffield), and **Trading with Australia** (16 pages, available free from the Australian British Trade Association, 42 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2.)

The August issue of *The Standard Bank Review* encloses the first two of its redesigned **Annual Economic Reviews** dealing respectively with **Central Africa** and **East Africa.** Copies are available free from The Standard Bank Ltd., Commercial Services Department, 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4.

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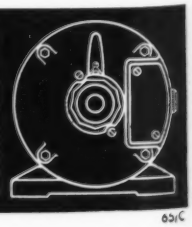
65/C

The North East is on the move

Britain's newest motorway, the 10½ mile Darlington Bypass, was opened in May

The first part of the Durham Motorway, it already smoothly accelerates communications to and within the North East. Important as it is in itself, it is only one of many progressive developments now taking shape. For instance, the Tyne Tunnel will provide a new cross-river link by 1967. And modern urban roads are being built as well as faster inter-city links.

Fast-flowing communications save vast amounts of time and money. More immediate financial aid for a new manufacturer includes grants of 25% towards the cost of building and 10% for plant and machinery; and free depreciation enables net plant costs to be written off at any rate the manufacturer chooses.

With these advantages, with a hard-working adaptable labour-force ready to serve incoming industry, many firms are already doing very well in the region after only a short period. Now is the time for your firm to join them to benefit fully from the growing prosperity of the **new** North East.

stake your claim in the North East now

For further information,
ask your secretary to write to
The North East Development Council
20 Collingwood Street
Newcastle upon Tyne 1

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including

Caterpillar 977H and 955 Traxcavators; 5 International B6K3 Drott Skid Shovels (new 1963 to 1960); International B.85 Loader (new 1964); 3 International 15K3, B9K3 and B8K3 Loaders (new 1961 and 1960 – re-built and guaranteed by Main Distributors); Fiat FL8 Tractor Shovel (new 1962); John Deere Model 51 Tractor, with Front Loader and Back Acter; Euclid C.6 Diesel Crawler Tractor and Bulldozer (new 1961); 5 Caterpillar D.4, International T.D.18, Fiat 55 and Fordson County Crawler Tractors; 2 Le Tourneau 12 and 9-yard Scrapers; Two 10 R.B. Excavators; 19 R.B. Excavator; 24 R.B. Excavator; Priestman Panther Mark IV Excavator (new 1964); N.C.K. 304 Excavator, with Face Shovel Equipment; 2 Priestman Wolf and Ransomes & Rapier 401 Excavators; Coles 5-ton Diesel Lorry-Mounted Crane; 2 Neal's 2-ton Self-Propelled Diesel Cranes; Jones 1-ton Self-Propelled Diesel Crane; 2 Chaseside Model 700 Diesel Hydraulic Loading Shovels (new 1963); Weatherill Type L.60-99 Diesel Hydraulic Loading Shovel (new 1962); 2 J.C.B.4 and Dinkum Major Hydraulic Excavator Loaders; Barber-Greene Junior Diesel-Driven Asphalt Finisher; 6 Muir-Hill 10B and 14B Diesel Dumpers; 2 Motor Rail 3-yard Diesel Dumpers; 2 A.E.C. and 2 Foden 9/10 yard Diesel Dump Trcks; 5 Bedford, Fordson and Commer Diesel Tippers; E.R.F. 15-ton Diesel Tipper; Foden 25/30-ton Articulated Tractor Unit; 3 Land Rover and Austin Gipsy Utility Vehicles; Laurie 7-ton Semi Low-Loading Trailer; Two 2½-ton Trailers; Austin A.99 Westminster Saloon Car; Barford 2-ton Petrol Road Roller; Stothert & Pitt 28 in. Tandem Vibratory Roller; 7 Broomwade and C.P.T. Portable Diesel Air Compressors, from 210 C.F.M.; 3 Millars' and Rex 21/14, 18/12 and 10/7 Diesel Concrete Mixers; Winget Bucket Elevator, 33 ft. Centres; Winget Weighbatcher; Goodwin-Barsby 16 in. x 10 in. Roller Bearing StoneCrusher; Merer 6 ft. x 3 ft. Four-Deck Vibrating Screen; A.C.E. 5-cwt. Diesel Mast Hoist; 2 Sykes 6 in. Diesel-Driven Centrifugal Pumps; 8 Gardner, Dorman and Ruston Diesel Engines; Plant Spares; Air Tools; 18 tons Scrap Cable, Batteries and Bush Metal, etc.

also

Vogele Senior Diesel-Driven Concrete Spreader & Finisher (New 1961)

and

Concrete Volumetric Electronic-Controlled Batching Plant (New 1963)

at ALBYN PLANT DEPOT, BROXBURN, WEST LOTHIAN,

on Thursday, 23rd September, 1965, at 11 o'clock prompt.
on view day prior to sale. Catalogues from Auctioneers.

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Thursday, 23rd September, 1965

approximately 550 lots

CIVIL ENGINEERING PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND SPARES, TRAILERS, MOTOR VEHICLES, HAND AND MACHINE TOOLS, AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS AND IMPLEMENTS, etc.,

including

EXCAVATOR/SHOVEL COMBINATIONS by J.C.B. ('4' and '4C'), INCHGREEN (1965) and MASSEY FERGUSON '205'; TRACKED and WHEELED LOADERS by INTERNATIONAL ('BTD6', 'B6K3', '9K3', 'B85' and '175') and CASE '1000'; ANGLEDOZERS by CATERPILLAR 'D6' and INTERNATIONAL 'T09'; DUMPERS (10-30 cwts.) by G.F., BENFORD and THWAITES 'TUSKER'; COMPRESSORS by ATLAS COPCO ('AIR COOL 60' and VT6DOD) and C.P.T.; VIBRATORY ROLLERS (4½-12 cwts.) by STOTHERT & PITT and GREENS; FACTORY TRUCKS BY MERCURY, CLARKSON, DOUGLAS and LISTER; DAVIS 'TRENCHEX' TRENCHER, ROOTER, WEIGH BATCHER, ACE HOISTS, etc.

and

VANS and TRUCKS by INTERNATIONAL, HUMBER, B.M.C., AUSTIN, DODGE and COMMER; BEDFORD BREAKDOWN TRUCKS, AUSTIN 'MINI-BUS', 2,000 GALLON TANKER, TRAILERS, etc.

also

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and

MODERN CATERING EQUIPMENT including CATERLUX SERVING UNITS, BARTLETT DEEP FAT FRIERS and WATER BOILERS, CREDA OVENS, MIXER, POTATO PEELER, SADIA WATER STORAGE HEATERS, 10ft. S.S. SINK UNIT, TEA URNS, CROCKERY, CUTLERY and COOKING UTENSILS, etc.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10.30 a.m.
FOR VIEWING DATES AND TIMES SEE CATALOGUE

CATALOGUES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AUCTIONEERS' OFFICES, DEPT. B2, BYARD LANE, BRIDLESMITH GATE, NOTTINGHAM. Tel. Nottingham 54272 (10 lines).

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPT.)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Sept. 16 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood.	Brady & Son (AFD1), 17 Warren Street, Stockport. (Tel. Stockport 2252).

The above sale will include:

Radio and electrical: Cable and wire; relays; electric motors and blowers; transformers; radio receivers; volt meters and other test equipment; electron tubes; tuning units; antenna equipment; electric servicing trolleys; lead acid accumulators; vacuum cleaner equipment; mobile electric pumps; rectifiers; miscellaneous radio and electrical equipment, etc.

Fabrics: Salvage canvas; rope; salvage textiles; salvage tarpaulins; camouflage netting; main plane mats, etc.

General stores: Metal coal bins; wooden work benches; metal framed stacking chairs; miscellaneous furniture; roller conveyor trolleys; metal racking components; hospital ward equipment; airframe spares; metal bedsteads; workshop equipment; glass and pottery; heavy duty and other jacks; air supply and other trolleys; steel safes; storage cabinets; 'Kee Klamp' pallets and couplings; dog kennels; tyres and wheels; aluminium alloy racking sections; various large transit cases; 22,500 opaque glass soup bowls; oils and greases; de-icing fluid, etc.

Sept. 22 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton Knowles & Co. (AFD1), Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*).

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (LANDS 15(Air))

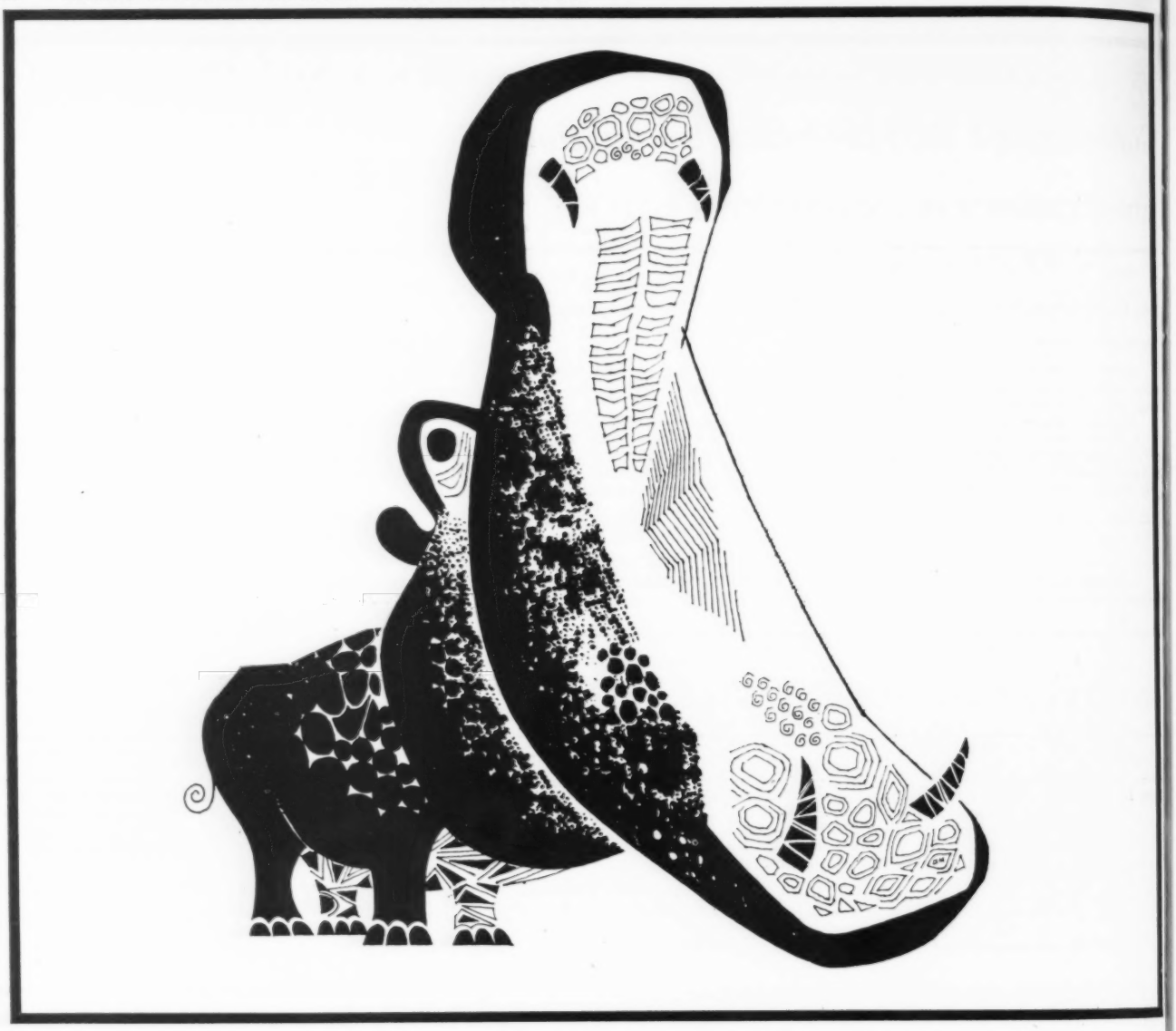
1965	Description	Location	Auctioneers
Sept. 15 .	262 acres approximately of freehold land and buildings formerly part of Shepherds Grove Airfield, Suffolk, including T2 type hangar, 11 Butler sheds and other brick and Nissen type buildings having a total floor area of approximately 131,000 square feet. Outline planning permission for suitable industrial and/or storage use of the buildings and approximately 45 acres of land.	Former Royal Air Force Station, Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Nr. Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.	H. C. Wolton & Son, 6 Whiting Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. (Tel. Bury St. Edmunds 3366).

Polebrook Airfield – Sale of Buildings. *Description*: Approximately 9-129 acres of land with 1 'J' type and 2 T.2 type Hangars *in situ*, total floor area about 116-400 square feet. Suitable for agricultural storage and distribution. *Location*: Former R.A.F. Station, Polebrook. 10 miles from Peterborough, 3 miles from Oundle, Northants. Sale by auction Angel Hotel, Peterborough on **Wednesday, September 29, 1965 at 3 p.m.** *Auctioneers*: Norman Wright & Partners, 26 Priestgate, Peterborough (Tel. 67361), from whom detailed particulars and plan can be obtained.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Sept. 14 .	Miscellaneous stores including: Clothing, furniture, kitchen equipment, paint, assorted metal plates and tubing, steel angle irons, pallets, canvas goods, hand tools, MT spares, electrical equipment, etc.	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon. .	Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon. (Tel. Bicester 2073).
Sept. 22 .	Land Rovers '86' and '88' Series, Austin 'Champs', Austin, Morris, Ford and Bedford cargo trucks, Daimler scout cars, Ford 3-ton tractor, Bedford 3-ton fire tender, Morris 1-ton water carrier (200 gallons), BSA 500 cc motor cycles, Standard Vanguard saloons.	Command Vehicle Park, Long Kesh Aerodrome, Lower Maze, Hillsborough, Co. Down, N. Ireland.	Osborne, King & Megran (Dept. L), 14 Montgomery Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 20233).
Oct. 5 .	Passenger, load-carrying and dual-purpose vehicles.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Nr. Nottingham.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).

Catalogues for the sales shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale. Price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).



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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,984	—	15,988	15,258	15,258	9,074	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1960	109	112	114	110	109	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	112	114	122	116	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	113	115	127	123	113	100	128	119	131	141	124	+ 76	+ 33	+22	+14
1963	118	119	134	129	118	103	132	108	140	146	133	+177	+ 89	+29	+55
1964	124	128	144	138	123	106	153	121	164	184	153	+482	+332	+44	+47
1963 4th quarter	122	124	138	132	120	105	142	109	151	168	145	+121	+ 61	+23	+35
1964 1st quarter	123	127	141	136	123	105	148	116	156	176	152	+ 87	+ 79	+ 2	+ 3
2nd quarter	123	128	142	136	121	105	151	121	155	184	149	+164	+126	+ 5	+12
3rd quarter	124	128	145	139	123	106	155	121	169	188	153	+123	+ 77	+ 6	+37
4th quarter	126	130	147	141	124	107	160	128	174	186	158	+108	+ 50	+31	+15
1965 1st quarter	128	132	150	145	126	108	160	138	162	187	161	+ 52	+ 49	—11	+11
2nd quarter		131*				106		131*	163*				+ 71	—15	+ 6
1965 January	..	133	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	132	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	131	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	131*	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	132*	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	131*	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR					IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults				
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices	
	at 1958 prices														
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,836	3,250	
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—275
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	119	117	— 22
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	121	120	+ 90
1963	135	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	.	130	130	+ 96
1964	161	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	362	—140	..	221	+77	..	149	136	—374
1963 4th quarter	136	117	122·1	+2·1	106·1	121·8	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	137	133	— 1
1964 1st quarter	141	121	123·2	+1·5	107·9	123·2	146·0	445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5	146	135	— 77
2nd quarter	148	124	125·5	+2·8	107·8	124·2	147·7	355	— 90	—58	230	+48	+33	148	135	—102
3rd quarter	153	113	126·5	+4·3	108·6	125·0	149·4	311	— 44	—34	242	+12	+ 6	148	134	—110
4th quarter	162	124	127·6	+4·5	109·9	126·3	150·9	336	+ 25	+50	228	—14	—34	149	139	— 85
1965 1st quarter	169*	121*	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·6	353	+ 17	+42	233	+ 5	— 5	143	141	+ 6
2nd quarter	169*	127*	132·0	+5·2	111·0*	129·0*	155·8	293	— 60	—58	288	+55	+33	152	141	
1965 January	165*	123*	128·7	+4·6	109·2	127·9	153·4	363	+ 26	+41	221	— 1	— 1	145	136	..
February	166*	122*	128·7	+4·5	109·8	128·3	153·6	356	— 7	+ 2	229	+ 8	+ 6	138	144	..
March	169*	121*	129·1	+4·4	110·0	128·8	154·5	341	— 15	—19	249	+20	+10	147	143	..
April	167*	123*	131·6	+5·5	110·9	128·9	155·3	313	— 28	—20	274	+25	+14	149	143	..
May	167*	123*	132·1	+5·1	111·3*	129·2*	156·0	297	— 16	—23	287	+13	+ 9	157	140	
June	169*	127*	132·4	+4·9	110·8*	129·3*	156·7	268	— 29	—33	302	+15	+13	148	139	
July			132·4	+4·9	110·3*	129·4*	158·9	264	— 4	—15	296	— 6	+ 3	152	154	
August								279*	+ 15*	+10	282	—14	— 9			

† Not seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

The International Passenger Survey for 1964

The results of the sample survey of passengers travelling to and from this country by air or by sea provide the basis for the estimates given in this article. The number of visits include holiday, business and all other visits except those whose main purpose was employment, transit to other countries, or migration.

Travel credits and debits

Total expenditure by overseas visitors in this country other than on fares to and from the United Kingdom is estimated to have increased from £188 million in 1963 to £190 million in 1964. Expenditure by United Kingdom residents visiting overseas countries, similarly excluding fares, increased from £241 million to £261 million in the same years. In each case the increase was proportionately smaller than between 1962 and 1963.

The number of visits to the United Kingdom completed by overseas visitors in 1964 including visits by residents of the Irish Republic was about three million, an increase of about 9 per cent on the previous year. Because the average expenditure per visit declined, particularly for visitors from Western Europe and overseas sterling area countries, there was a smaller increase in the estimated total receipts between 1963 and 1964 of only 1 per cent. This compares with the increase of nearly 3 per cent between 1962 and 1963.

The number of visits abroad by United Kingdom residents (including visits from the United Kingdom to the Irish Republic but excluding day excursion trips) rose to 5·4 million in 1964, an increase of nearly 10 per cent. Average expenditure per visit declined, so that expenditure in overseas countries increased by a little over 8 per cent, compared with an increase of nearly 15 per cent between 1962 and 1963.

These estimates replace the provisional figures for 1964 published in 'Preliminary Estimates of National Income and Balance of Payments 1959 to 1964' (Cmnd. 2629) and the corresponding quarterly figures given in 'Economic Trends' for March 1965. Changes introduced in 1964 in the system of compiling the statistics from the passenger interview data caused some delay in obtaining the full results; the provisional estimates were based on the number of travellers and could not take account of the fall in expenditure per head subsequently revealed by the survey. The new estimates also take into account information derived from the extension of the international passenger survey to the long sea routes, which disclosed an expenditure per visit for those travelling on these routes (particularly those travelling from overseas sterling and far-distant non-sterling area countries) much lower than had previously been assumed. The figures for 1963 and earlier years have also been revised downwards to take account of this new information. The revised series of travel credits and debits, with an area analysis, are included in the latest annual balance of payments figures published in 'United Kingdom Balance of Payments, 1965'.

International passenger survey

The survey which was started at the end of 1961 has, amongst other things, made possible a more accurate assessment of the large credit and debit items in the invisible account of the United Kingdom balance of payments. With its extension to cover the long sea routes from the beginning of 1964 it now covers the routes used by 82 per cent of the number of visits to this country by overseas residents, and 84 per cent of the travel credits; and 77 per cent of the visits abroad by United Kingdom residents, and the same proportion of travel debits. The tables following this article give the results of this survey for all routes during 1964, and for the air and short sea routes in 1962 and 1963. The principal omission from the figures is traffic between the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic, which accounts for 16 per cent of overseas visits here, and 20 per cent of visits abroad by United Kingdom residents. The Central Statistics Office for the Irish Republic provides estimates, based on sample inquiries, of travel credits and debits for this traffic.

In 1962 and 1963 and the first quarter of 1964 United Kingdom residents returning by air from visits abroad were analysed by the country of the airport at which they embarked. In subsequent periods the analysis of United Kingdom air passengers has been brought into line with the analysis of United Kingdom sea passengers, to show the principal country visited. The distribution of numbers and expenditure between particular countries for 1962 and 1963, in Table I(a), is not therefore comparable with that for 1964. Tables I(b), (c) and (d) are also affected, but to a smaller extent.

Another change is the exclusion, from the 1964 figures of numbers of visits, of 45,000 oversea resident and 32,000 United Kingdom resident military servicemen, airline personnel and merchant seamen on duty. For previous years these categories were included because they were not distinguished. Allowance has been made for this change in estimating the increase between 1963 and 1964 in the total number of visits completed by visitors to this country (9 per cent) and by United Kingdom residents returning from abroad (nearly 10 per cent). It has not, however, been possible to amend the figures for 1962 and 1963 given in the tables to this article. Most of the personnel concerned are likely to have been recorded in 1962 and 1963 under visits for 'other purposes'. The expenditure of these passengers has always been excluded from the survey (it is included elsewhere in the balance of payments accounts).

The comments following are based on information derived from the international passenger survey.

Further increase in holiday visits to this country

The increase of about 9 per cent between 1963 and 1964 in the total number of visits to this country completed by overseas visitors mentioned in the third paragraph of this article, though smaller than between 1962 and 1963 was still substantial. On the routes covered by the survey for each of the past three years, which include those from the Continent and all air routes, the rate of increase in holiday visits was nearly maintained, at 12 per cent compared with 15 per cent between 1962 and 1963. There was a much smaller increase, of 7 per cent, last year in the number of visits for business purposes on these routes; between 1962 and 1963 these increased by 17 per cent. The large increase in the visits by businessmen from Western Europe which occurred in 1963 was not repeated in 1964.

Expenditure per head

The average expenditure of passengers covered by the survey on the air and short sea routes can also be compared with the figures for those travelling on these routes in 1963. Average expenditure per head of oversea visitors resident in Western Europe using these routes was £38, about 12 per cent less than the comparable figure for 1963 after allowing for changes in coverage. The decline reflects the shorter length of stay of visitors from Western Europe in 1964 than in 1963. This fall in expenditure per head was offset by an increase in the number of visitors, so that the total credits from Western Europe remained stationary. Expenditure per head of United Kingdom residents visiting Western Europe also fell, from £45 to £43 10s. – but part of this fall may be due to the changed definition of country visited by United Kingdom air passengers mentioned earlier. Between 1962 and 1963 average expenditure per head of visitors from overseas sterling area countries (other than the Irish Republic) departing on the air and short sea routes fell from £170 to £150. By 1964 the average had fallen even further to £117.

Reliability of the results

The use of the international passenger survey to provide a firmer basis for the estimates of the 'travel' debits and credits in the balance of payments and to provide more information than was

VISITS OVERSEAS BY UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room 227A, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2653-6), and not to HM Stationery Office.*

formerly available about the pattern of international tourist trade is bound to be a developing process. The results of the early surveys have prompted a number of improvements. Mention has already been made of the change in the basis used to analyse passengers returning to this country by air, from the country of the airport of final embarkation to the principal country visited, and to the exclusion of military servicemen, airline personnel and merchant seamen from the 1964 figures of numbers of visits.

A problem which is still being explored arises from the fact that passengers travelling on 'inclusive tours' are unable to distinguish the cost of their fares from the cost of accommodation and other expenditure abroad. ('Travel' in the balance of payments statistics does not include passenger fares on the international routes to and from the countries visited; these are included under the heading of Transport.) About a quarter of the passengers covered by the survey fall in this category, and in order to estimate 'travel' debits and credits an allowance has to be made for their expenditure. This has been based on the assumption that their expenditure per head, country by country, and according to the main purpose of their visit, is broadly similar to that of passengers not travelling on 'inclusive tours'.

The survey estimates are, of course, subject to sampling errors. Not all air and sea routes can be surveyed at all times, and some routes indeed carry so little traffic that they are not surveyed at all. Assumptions have been made about the traffic missed, but about 90 per cent of the passengers entering and leaving this country to destinations other than the Irish Republic travel on routes and at times when passengers are interviewed. The survey has now covered three years and the detailed results appear to be reasonably consistent over this period.

Every effort is made to ensure that the answers comply with the definition of the travel item adopted in the balance of payments accounts. For instance, visits wholly financed by organizations or individuals resident in the country visited, be they business visits or visits to friends or relations, lead to no expenditure being recorded. The expenditure of servicemen on leave and their families is attributed to the country which they serve.

Despite uncertainty about some of the answers to questions posed by the interviewers, and the fact that passengers may not always recall their expenditure precisely, there seems little reason to question the broad results of the survey.

Survey method

The system of interviewing passengers was explained in the *Board of Trade Journal* for August 23, 1963. Briefly, the Government Social Survey has been commissioned by the Board of Trade to interview a stratified random sample of passengers entering and leaving this country on all the principal air and sea routes, other than to the Irish Republic, to obtain information about international migration, tourism and the contribution of 'travel' expenditure to the international balance of payments.

On the long air routes nearly 7 per cent of the outgoing passengers and 4 per cent of the incoming passengers are interviewed at London Airport and Prestwick; 2 per cent of the short air route passengers in winter and 1 per cent in summer are also interviewed there. At the smaller airports the percentage sampled varies between half of one per cent and 4 per cent according to the time and the airport concerned. The sample weights are adjusted for known traffic densities, and appropriate allowance made for traffic not covered.

On the short sea routes, about 1 per cent of the winter traffic and a half of one per cent of the summer traffic is interviewed. In a two stage sample, cross-channel boats are sampled in proportion to the weight of traffic they are expected to handle, and a predetermined number of passengers is interviewed on each selected boat. On the long sea routes, every liner or other ship having more than 200 passengers arriving, or more than 100 passengers departing, is covered. One ship in every two of other ships carrying more than 12 passengers on these routes is also covered. Nearly 7 per cent of the outgoing and 4 per cent of the incoming passengers are sampled. A larger proportion of passengers leaving this country on the long sea and air routes is sampled in order to provide information about emigration from this country. (This information is used by the General Register Office in the estimates of migration to and from England and Wales, published annually in the 'Registrar-General's Statistical Review, part II' and the 'Quarterly Return' for the third quarter.)

Altogether, nearly 250,000 successful interviews were made during 1964. The Board of Trade is grateful to all who have co-operated to make the survey a success, not least the travelling public who continue to try to give all the information asked of them.

SECTION I. UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS RETURNING TO THE UNITED KINGDOM BY AIR[1]

(a) United Kingdom residents analysed by country visited (calendar years)[2]

Country visited	Number of visits ('000) [3]			Expenditure (£ million)		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
Canada	N.A.	N.A.	37	N.A.	N.A.	2·8
United States	N.A.	N.A.	80	N.A.	N.A.	8·6
North America	(84)	(90)	117	(8·9)	(10·1)	11·4
France	(446)	(499)	334	(21·9)	(24·9)	13·1
Western Germany	(108)	(129)	137	(4·3)	(5·1)	4·5
Italy	(161)	(202)	332	(10·1)	(13·0)	21·0
Benelux	(359)	(361)	247	(12·7)	(12·0)	6·5
Other Western Europe	(475)	(567)	908	(26·2)	(32·2)	50·0
Western Europe	(1,549)	(1,758)	1,958	(75·2)	(87·2)	95·1
Other non-sterling area	(21)	(26)	73	(2·5)	(2·6)	6·7
Overseas sterling area	(73)	(68)	92	(6·1)	(6·0)	8·9
ALL COUNTRIES	1,727	1,942	2,240	92·7	105·9	122·1

(1) Other than (i) from the Irish Republic, (ii) visits whose main purpose was employment.
(2) The figures in brackets for 1962 and 1963 are not comparable with those for 1964. The country analysed for the former years was the country of the airport of embarkation; for 1964 the country analyzed is the principal country visited.
(3) The numbers in 1962 and 1963 which include visits of military, airline personnel and merchant navy men on duty are not comparable with those for 1964 which exclude his personnel.

(*Continued on next page*)

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INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER SURVEY 1964, *continued*

(b) United Kingdom residents analysed by area visited (quarterly figures)

Number of visits ('000) (2)

Year	Area Visited			All Areas (1)
	North America	Western Europe	Overseas Sterling Area	
1962 1st quarter	15	180	16	215
2nd quarter	16	406	21	451
3rd quarter	30	770	22	827
4th quarter	23	193	14	234
Year	84	1,549	73	1,727
1963 1st quarter	14	176	18	212
2nd quarter	19	487	18	527
3rd quarter	34	890	18	951
4th quarter	23	205	14	252
Year	90	1,758	68	1,942
1964 1st quarter	17	206	18	246
2nd quarter	23	485	25	556
3rd quarter	50	1,033	32	1,145
4th quarter	27	234	17	293
Year	117	1,958	92	2,240

(1) Including other non-sterling area countries.
(2) See footnote (3) to Table I (a).

(c) United Kingdom residents analysed by purpose of visit (quarterly figures)

	Holiday	Business	Other	All purposes
Number of visits (000)(1)				
1962 1st quarter	111	76	28	215
2nd quarter	311	102	38	451
3rd quarter	704	86	37	827
4th quarter	109	94	31	234
Year	1,235	358	134	1,727
1963 1st quarter	101	86	25	212
2nd quarter	353	133	41	527
3rd quarter	809	90	52	951
4th quarter	105	117	30	252
Year	1,368	426	148	1,942
1964 1st quarter	119	98	29	246
2nd quarter	394	129	33	556
3rd quarter	1,004	102	39	1,145
4th quarter	155	117	21	293
Year	1,672	446	122	2,240
Expenditure (£ million):				
1962	60·3	23·3	9·1	92·7
1963	69·5	27·8	8·6	105·9
1964	86·7	29·1	6·3	122·1

(1) See footnote (3) to Table I (a). The main difference is in the purpose 'Other'.

(d) United Kingdom residents returning from Western Europe analysed by purpose of visit

Main purpose	Number of visits (000) (1)			Expenditure (£ million)		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
Holiday	1,142	1,275	1,496	54·4	62·8	74·1
Business	306	371	369	15·2	18·7	16·9
Other	101	112	93	5·6	5·7	4·1
ALL PURPOSES	1,549	1,758	1,958	75·2	87·2	95·1

(1) See footnote to Table I (c).

SECTION II. OVERSEAS VISITORS LEAVING THE UNITED KINGDOM BY AIR(1)

(a) Overseas visitors analysed by country of permanent residence (calendar years)

Country of permanent residence	Number of visits (000) (2)						Expenditure (£ million)		
	All visitors			British subjects and Commonwealth citizens (included in previous columns)					
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
Canada	97	110	117	93	106	112	8·0	8·5	8·8
United States	347	389	432	28	31	38	29·1	28·6	34·1
North America	444	499	549	121	137	150	37·1	37·1	42·9
France	112	145	167	15	15	17	4·7	5·3	5·9
Western Germany	86	100	104	15	18	17	3·4	4·0	4·7
Italy	34	42	45	4	5	6	2·5	3·0	2·7
Benelux	90	110	117	9	10	11	3·0	3·8	3·9
Other Western Europe	132	155	159	13	17	20	7·9	9·7	9·6
Western Europe	454	552	592	56	65	71	21·5	25·8	26·8
Other non-sterling area	128	138	136	22	24	23	15·2	14·7	13·6
Overseas sterling area	164	175	202	142	152	159	27·6	26·9	24·0
ALL COUNTRIES	1,190	1,364	1,479	341	378	403	101·4	104·5	107·3

(1) Other: than (i) Visitors whose main purpose of visit was transit or employment
(ii) Visitors from the Irish Republic
(iii) day trips
(2) The numbers in 1962 and 1963 which include visits of military, airline personnel and merchant navy men on duty are not comparable with those for 1964 which exclude this personnel.

(b) Overseas visitors analysed by area of permanent residence (quarterly figures)

Number of visits (000) (1)

Year	Area of permanent residence					British subjects and Commonwealth citizens (included in previous columns)
	North America	Western Europe	Other non-sterling area	Overseas sterling area	ALL AREAS	
1962 1st quarter	58	75	18	24	175	57
2nd quarter	101	116	30	34	281	73
3rd quarter	201	154	51	64	470	135
4th quarter	84	109	29	42	264	76
Year	444	454	128	164	1,190	341
1963 1st quarter	59	89	20	30	198	64
2nd quarter	127	151	32	39	349	85
3rd quarter	223	187	52	65	527	145
4th quarter	90	125	34	41	290	84
Year	499	552	138	175	1,364	378
1964 1st quarter	53	107	24	27	211	62
2nd quarter	148	146	32	44	370	88
3rd quarter	249	203	49	80	581	162
4th quarter	99	136	31	51	317	91
Year	549	592	136	202	1,479	403

(1) See footnote (2) to Table II (a).

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(c) Overseas visitors analysed by purpose of visit

	Holiday	Business	Other	ALL PURPOSES
Number of visits (000)(1)				
1962 1st quarter	62	74	39	175
2nd quarter	130	99	52	281
3rd quarter	289	97	84	470
4th quarter	109	99	56	264
Year	590	369	231	1,190
1963 1st quarter	78	80	40	198
2nd quarter	163	122	64	349
3rd quarter	315	112	100	527
4th quarter	113	113	64	290
Year	669	427	268	1,364
1964 1st quarter	78	91	42	211
2nd quarter	190	129	51	370
3rd quarter	355	110	116	581
4th quarter	133	119	65	317
Year	756	449	274	1,479
Expenditure (£ million):				
1962	48·3	32·4	20·7	101·4
of which British subjects and Commonwealth citizens spent	23·3	10·2	8·2	41·7
1963	48·5	32·0	24·0	104·5
of which British subjects and Commonwealth citizens spent	23·2	8·6	10·2	42·0
1964	51·1	34·0	22·2	107·3
of which British subjects and Commonwealth citizens spent	22·1	7·5	7·3	36·9

(1) See footnote (2) to Table II (a). The main difference is in the purpose 'Other'.

(d) Overseas visitors analysed by purpose of visit and area

Number of visits (000) (1)

Area of permanent residence	Holiday			Business			Other			ALL PURPOSES		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
North America	281	318	366	92	99	106	71	82	77	444	499	549
Western Europe	154	189	212	209	254	264	91	109	116	454	552	592
Other non-sterling area	66	71	71	34	38	36	28	29	29	128	138	136
Overseas sterling area	89	91	107	34	36	43	41	48	52	164	175	202
ALL AREAS	590	669	756	369	427	449	231	268	274	1,190	1,364	1,479
of which British subjects and Commonwealth citizens	199	221	239	60	66	68	82	91	96	341	378	403

(1) See footnote to Table II (c).

SECTION III. UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS RETURNING TO THE UNITED KINGDOM ON THE SHORT SEA ROUTES(1)

1962 covers April 1962 to March 1963 inclusive, but 1963 and 1964 are Calendar years.

(a) United Kingdom residents analysed by country visited

Country visited	Number of visits (000) (2)			Expenditure (£ million)		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
France	263	376	389	8·4	14·5	12·7
Western Germany	189	209	189	5·1	6·3	5·4
Italy	334	305	286	15·7	15·8	15·0
Benelux	209	219	303	4·5	5·8	6·9
Other Western Europe	511	596	619	21·1	26·8	27·9
Western Europe	1,506	1,705	1,786	54·8	69·2	67·9
Other non-sterling area	52	59	31	2·8	2·6	1·9
Overseas sterling area	34	23	6	2·4	3·1	1·0
ALL COUNTRIES	1,592	1,787	1,823	60·0	74·9	70·8

(1) Other than (i) on the Scandinavian or Irish Channel routes
(ii) visits whose main purpose was employment
(iii) day trips and cruises

(2) The numbers in 1962 and 1963 which include visits of military, airline personnel and merchant navy men on duty are not comparable with those for 1964 which exclude this personnel.

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(b) United Kingdom residents analysed by area visited (quarterly figures)

Number of visits (000) (1)

Year	Area visited		
	Western Europe	Rest of the World	ALL AREAS
1962 2nd quarter	375	19	394
3rd quarter	942	45	987
4th quarter	94	14	108
Year	1,506	86	1,592
1963 1st quarter	95	8	103
2nd quarter	394	19	413
3rd quarter	1,113	43	1,156
4th quarter	103	12	115
Year	1,705	82	1,787
1964 1st quarter	119	3	122
2nd quarter	432	6	438
3rd quarter	1,130	25	1,155
4th quarter	105	3	108
Year	1,786	37	1,823

(1) See footnote (2) to Table III (a).

(c) United Kingdom residents analysed by purpose of visit (quarterly figures)

	Holiday	Business	Other	ALL PURPOSES
Number of visits (000) (1)				
1962 2nd quarter	325	20	49	394
3rd quarter	911	18	58	987
4th quarter	67	13	28	108
Year	1,377	61	154	1,592
1963 1st quarter	74	10	19	103
2nd quarter	343	18	52	413
3rd quarter	1,071	24	61	1,156
4th quarter	72	16	27	115
Year	1,560	68	159	1,787
1964 1st quarter	92	12	18	122
2nd quarter	379	21	38	438
3rd quarter	1,072	22	61	1,155
4th quarter	78	13	17	108
Year	1,621	68	134	1,823
Expenditure (£ million)				
1962	50·9	3·1	6·0	60·0
1963	61·3	3·2	10·4	74·9
1964	62·9	2·8	5·1	70·8

(1) See footnote (2) to Table III (a). The main difference is in the purpose 'Other'.

(d) United Kingdom residents returning from Western Europe analysed by purpose of visit

Main purpose	Number of visits (000) (1)			Expenditure (£ million)		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
Holiday	1,326	1,509	1,590	48·1	59·1	60·9
Business	59	66	67	2·9	3·1	2·4
Other	121	130	129	3·8	7·0	4·6
ALL PURPOSES	1,506	1,705	1,786	54·8	69·2	67·9

(1) See footnote to Table III (c).

(*Continued on next page*)

INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER SURVEY 1964, *continued*

SECTION IV. OVERSEAS VISITORS LEAVING THE UNITED KINGDOM ON THE SHORT SEA ROUTES[1]

1962 covers April 1962 to March 1963 inclusive, but 1963 and 1964 are Calendar years.

(a) Overseas visitors by country of permanent residence

Country of permanent residence	Number of visits (000) [2]								
	All visitors			British subjects and Commonwealth citizens (included in previous columns)			Expenditure (£ million)		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
Canada	21	23	25	20	22	22	1·3	1·3	1·4
United States	95	127	111	5	3	4	5·0	6·5	5·8
North America	116	150	136	25	25	26	6·3	7·8	7·2
France	105	118	163	10	12	11	4·1	4·3	4·7
Western Germany	179	208	217	27	33	44	5·5	7·4	5·7
Italy	38	39	49	1	2	5	3·1	2·2	3·1
Benelux	107	132	151	7	9	13	2·8	4·2	3·3
Other Western Europe	72	94	101	8	10	11	5·5	5·0	4·8
Western Europe	501	591	681	53	66	84	21·0	23·1	21·6
Other non-sterling area	37	42	41	3	4	4	2·4	3·1	3·2
Overseas sterling area	49	44	55	45	39	41	8·1	5·5	6·2
ALL COUNTRIES	703	827	913	126	134	155	37·8	39·5	38·2

(1) Other than: (i) on the Scandinavian or Irish Channel routes.
(ii) visitors whose main purpose was transit or employment.
(iii) day trips on special excursion boats.

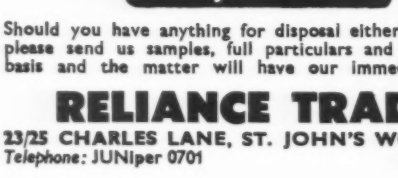
(2) The numbers in 1962 and 1963 which include visits of military, airline personnel and merchant navy men on duty are not comparable with those for 1964 which exclude this personnel.

(b) Overseas visitors analysed by area of permanent residence (quarterly figures)

Number of visits (000) [1]

Year	Area of permanent residence					British subjects and Commonwealth citizens (included in previous columns)
	North America	Western Europe	Other non-sterling area	Overseas sterling area	ALL AREAS	
1962 2nd quarter	39	123	10	17	189	38
3rd quarter	57	249	14	20	340	51
4th quarter	11	74	9	6	100	19
Year	116	501	37	49	703	126
1963 1st quarter	9	55	4	6	74	18
2nd quarter	47	133	11	15	206	39
3rd quarter	80	318	19	16	433	54
4th quarter	14	85	8	7	114	23
Year	150	591	42	44	827	134
1964 1st quarter	8	86	4	7	105	33
2nd quarter	50	143	10	16	219	40
3rd quarter	67	372	20	22	481	60
4th quarter	11	80	7	10	108	22
Year	136	681	41	55	913	155

(1) See footnote (2) to Table IV (a).



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(c) Overseas visitors analysed by purpose of visit (quarterly figures)

	Holiday	Business	Other	ALL PURPOSES
Number of visits (000) [1]				
1962 2nd quarter	127	13	49	189
3rd quarter	265	16	59	340
4th quarter	54	16	30	100
Year	485	57	161	703
1963 1st quarter	39	12	23	74
2nd quarter	140	19	47	206
3rd quarter	325	25	83	433
4th quarter	65	15	34	114
Year	569	71	187	827
1964 1st quarter	65	18	22	105
2nd quarter	152	23	44	219
3rd quarter	355	26	100	481
4th quarter	61	14	33	108
Year	633	81	199	913
Expenditure (£ million)				
1962	21·4	3·5	12·9	37·8
of which British subjects and Commonwealth citizens spent	8·4	0·5	3·2	12·1
1963	22·7	4·5	12·3	39·5
of which British subjects and Commonwealth citizens spent	6·6	0·4	3·1	10·1
1964	23·2	4·1	10·9	38·2
of which British subjects and Commonwealth citizens spent	7·1	0·5	1·5	9·1

(1) See footnote (2) to Table IV (a). The main difference is in the purpose 'Other'.

(d) Overseas visitors analysed by purpose of visit and area

Number of visits (000) [1]

Area of permanent residence	Holiday			Business			Other			ALL PURPOSES		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
North America	95	129	116	3	5	6	18	16	14	116	150	136
Western Europe	332	384	448	46	58	67	123	149	166	501	591	681
Other non-sterling area	23	24	29	5	6	5	9	12	7	37	42	41
Overseas sterling area	35	32	40	3	2	3	11	10	12	49	44	55
ALL AREAS	485	569	633	57	71	81	161	187	199	703	827	913
of which British subjects and Commonwealth citizens	89	98	121	8	8	8	29	28	26	126	134	155

(1) See footnote to Table IV (c).

SECTION V. UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS RETURNING TO THE UNITED KINGDOM ON THE LONG SEA ROUTES[1]

(a) United Kingdom residents analysed by country visited (Calendar year 1964)

Country visited	Number of visits (000)	Expenditure (£ million)
Canada	7	0·9
United States	11	1·4
North America	18	2·3
Other non-sterling area	14	1·1
Australia	4	0·7
New Zealand	2	0·4
South Africa	7	1·0
Other sterling area	5	0·6
Overseas sterling area	18	2·7
ALL COUNTRIES	50	6·1
Quarters		
1st	11	1·3
2nd	12	1·9
3rd	15	1·5
4th	12	1·4
Year	50	6·1

(1) Other than: (i) from the Irish Republic.
(ii) visits whose main purpose was employment.
(iii) cruises.

(b) United Kingdom residents analysed by purpose of visit

	Holiday	Business	Other	ALL PURPOSES
Number of visits (000) Year	39	3	8	50
Expenditure (£ million) Year	4·5	0·6	1·0	6·1

SECTION VI. OVERSEAS VISITORS LEAVING THE UNITED KINGDOM ON THE LONG SEA ROUTES(1)

(a) Overseas visitors analysed by country of permanent residence (Calendar year 1964)

Country of permanent residence	Number of visits (000)		Expenditure (£ million)
	All visitors	British subjects and Commonwealth citizens (included in previous column)	
Canada	14	14	1·7
United States	37	3	4·4
North America	51	17	6·1
Other non-sterling area	10	3	1·1
Australia	14	13	2·1
New Zealand	4	4	0·9
South Africa	9	2	1·4
Other sterling area	18	17	2·6
Overseas sterling area	45	36	7·0
ALL COUNTRIES	106	56	14·2

(1) Other than: (i) Visitors whose main purpose of visit was transit or employment.
(ii) Visitors from the Irish Republic.
(iii) Cruises.

(b) Overseas visitors analysed by area of permanent residence (quarterly figures)

Number of visits (000)

	North America	Rest of World	ALL AREAS
1st quarter	3	7	10
2nd quarter	13	10	23
3rd quarter	26	24	50
4th quarter	9	14	23
Year	51	55	106

(c) Overseas visitors analysed by purpose of visit

	Holiday	Business and Other	ALL PURPOSES
Number of visits (000)			
1st quarter	7	3	10
2nd quarter	17	6	23
3rd quarter	42	8	50
4th quarter	17	6	23
Year	83	23	106
of which British subjects and Commonwealth citizens	44	12	56
Expenditure (£ million) Year	11·3	2·9	14·2
of which British subjects and Commonwealth citizens spent	6·8	1·6	8·4

(*Continued on next page*)

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INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER TRAFFIC SURVEY, *continued*

SECTION VII. HOLIDAY VISITS ON INCLUSIVE TOURS

(a) United Kingdom residents returning to the United Kingdom whose main purpose of visit was holiday

Numbers (000)

Area visited	*Short Sea Routes						†Air Routes						Long Sea Routes	
	All Holiday Visits			Holiday Visits on inclusive Tours			All Holiday Visits			Holiday Visits on inclusive Tours			All Holiday Visits	Holiday Visits on inclusive Tours
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1964	1964
Western Europe	1,326	1,509	1,590	502	524	563	1,142	1,275	1,496	577	664	866	12	2
Rest of World	51	51	31	19	13	7	93	93	176	14	11	37	27	2
ALL AREAS	1,377	1,560	1,621	521	537	570	1,235	1,368	1,672	591	675	903	39	4

*Excludes travel on Scandinavian or Irish Channel routes, and day trips.
†Excludes travel between the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic.

(b) Overseas visitors leaving the United Kingdom whose main purpose of visit was holiday

Numbers (000)

Area of permanent residence	*Short Sea Routes						†Air Routes						Long Sea Routes	
	All Holiday Visits			Holiday Visits on inclusive Tours			All Holiday Visits			Holiday Visits on inclusive Tours			All Holiday Visits	Holiday Visits on inclusive Tours
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1964	1964
North America	95	129	116	41	54	45	281	318	366	61	70	67	43	7
Western Europe	332	384	448	40	30	41	154	189	212	11	15	11	2	—
Rest of World	58	56	69	4	4	9	155	162	178	10	12	7	38	3
ALL AREAS	485	569	633	85	88	95	590	669	756	82	97	85	83	10

*Excludes travel on Scandinavian or Irish Channel routes, and day trips.
†Excludes travel between the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic.

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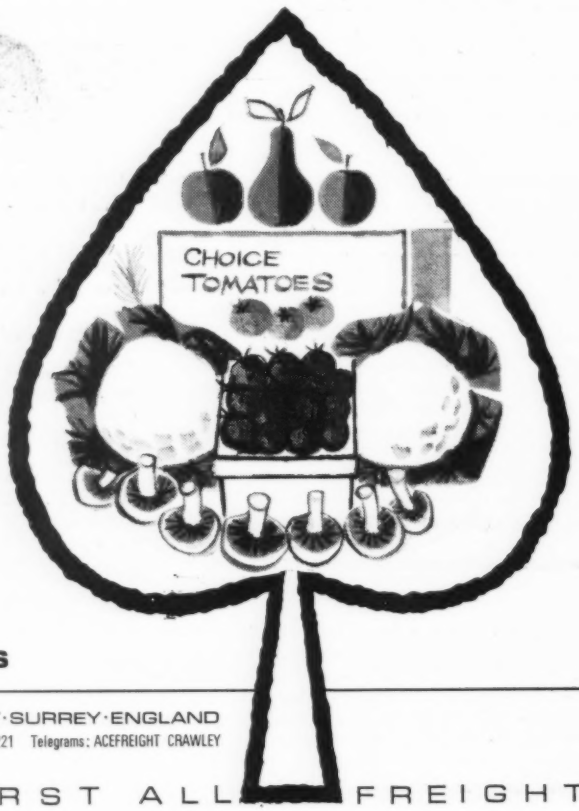

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'Economic Trends'—August 1965

HM TREASURY announce that the August issue of *Economic Trends*, published on August 27, includes the quarterly table on reserves and net liabilities in sterling and in non-sterling currencies.

Trends in film going

THERE WERE 2,057 cinemas in Great Britain open at December 31, 1964, or 6 per cent fewer than at the end of 1963. This number includes 21 news theatres but excludes 31 cinemas temporarily closed at that date.

Total admissions to the cinemas and news theatres open at the end of the year were 343 million (4 per cent lower than in 1963), but gross takings were £57.5 million (4 per cent higher than in 1963). Levy payments at £4.2 million were 10 per cent higher than those of 1963, and after deducting payments for film hire amounting to £18.3 million, the exhibitors' share of takings was £35.1 million (4 per cent higher than in 1963). The average price of admission rose from 37.0 pence in 1963 to 40.3 pence in 1964, or 9 per cent.

Seating capacity for 2,036 cinemas and 21 news theatres open at the end of 1964 was 2.1 million, a reduction of 5 per cent compared with a year earlier. For the 2,036 cinemas (excluding news theatres) the average capacity filled during the year, based on the average number of complete programmes shown, was 20.4 per cent compared with 22.2 per cent in 1963.

The number of persons employed in cinemas and news theatres open at the end of 1964 (including administrative staff, but excluding persons employed in cafés, etc.) fell from 41·3 thousand in December 1963 to 39.0 thousand in December 1964.

Gross film rentals charged in the United Kingdom in 1964 by film distributors amounted to £19.2 million, an increase of 3 per cent as compared with 1963. Rentals of British films rose to £9.0 million, an increase of 2 per cent over 1963, whilst rentals of foreign films rose to £10.2 million, an increase of 5 per cent.

Detailed tables of cinema statistics relating to 1964 may be obtained on application to Mr. A. W. J. Rickard, Statistics Division, Room 610, Board of Trade, 20, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

Production of man-made fibres in July

TOTAL PRODUCTION by weight of man-made fibres in July was 3 per cent more than in July 1964. Within the total, output of continuous filament showed a decrease of 2 per cent and staple fibre an increase of 8 per cent compared with July 1964.

(million lb. 'delivered weight' basis)

	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre	Total
1961 (quarterly average)	65·5	76·4	141·9
1962 (quarterly average)	72·7	84·1	156·8
1963 (quarterly average)	82·6	97·2	179·8
1964 (quarterly average)	94·5	111·8	206·3
1964 1st quarter	93·4	109·9	203·3
2nd quarter	93·9	109·3	203·2
1965 1st quarter	102·9	122·8	225·8
2nd quarter	101·0	120·8	221·9
1964 May	32·3	37·1	69·4
June	30·5	36·4	66·9
July	31·3	35·9	67·1
1965 May	35·5	41·8	77·4
June	33·4	40·2	73·6
July	30·8	38·7	69·5

Gold and convertible currency reserves in August

THE GOLD and convertible currency reserves fell by £24 million to stand at £923 million on August 31. There was some further recourse during the month to the swap facility with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Inter-Government debt repayments made during the month amounted to over £14 million.

Overdrafts of the nationalized industries

HM TREASURY announce that the total bank overdrafts of the nationalized industries at August 18, 1965, amounted to £83·7 million, of which £72·2 million was from the clearing banks and £11·5 million from the Scottish banks.

Abstract of Regional Statistics

THE ABSTRACT of Regional Statistics, published on Friday, September 3 (HM Stationery Office 7s. 6d.), brings together for the first time in one publication the main economic and social statistics available for regions of the United Kingdom. The first of an annual series, it has been compiled by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments.

For some time, Government Departments have been collecting figures on a regional basis. Some of these have appeared in separate publications for Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and individual departments. Now the same figures have been brought together for the whole of the United Kingdom.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, September 3, 1965.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Cup Fever	Br/E 30625	63	August 31	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Century Film Productions Ltd. for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.
Mining Review No. 1-19th Year	Br/E 30626	10	August 31	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board.
The Earth Dies Screaming	Br/E 30627	62	September 2	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Lippert Films Ltd.
Murder Ahoy	Br/E 30631	74	September 3	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer British Studios Ltd.
Movietone News 1890A	Br/E 30388	7	September 3	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1891	Br/E 30389	8	September 3	" "	" "
Pathe News 65-70	Br/E 30468	8	September 3	Warner Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 65-71	Br/E 30469	8	September 3	" "	" "
FOREIGN					
The Sandpiper	F 30628	117	September 3	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Filmways Inc.
Symphony of the Tropics (Fiery Love)	F 30629	45	September 3	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Herman van der Horst Vogelenzang, Holland.
The Saboteur Code Name Morituri (Morituri)	F 30630	122	September 3	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Arcola-Colony Productions Inc.

Industry's capital expenditure in the second quarter of 1965

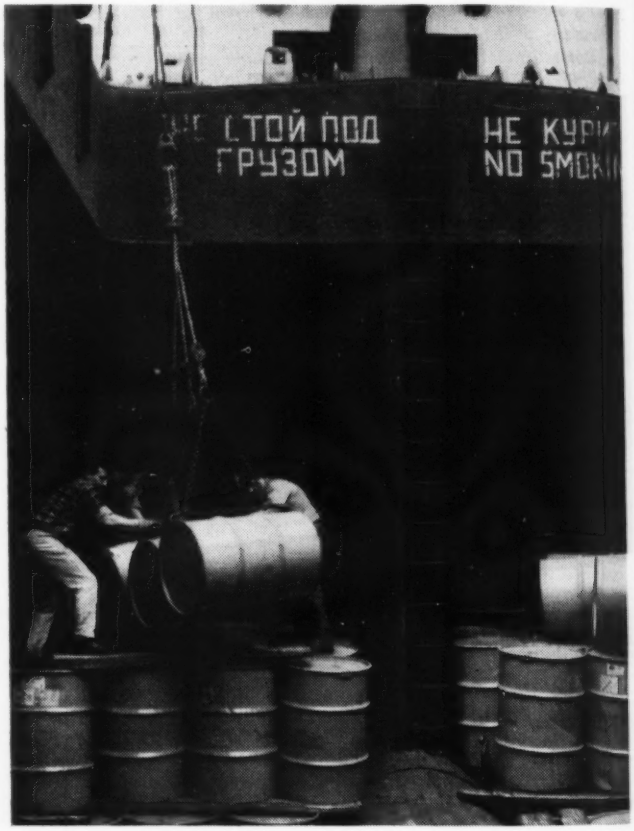
PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES for the second quarter of 1965 of the volume of industry's capital expenditure (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) show a small reduction, about 2 per cent, from the level of the previous quarter. Taken with a negligible increase in the first quarter of the year over the preceding quarter, this small fall shown by the provisional figures probably indicates a levelling out of the underlying trend of investment. Compared with the first quarter the main fall was in expenditure on plant and machinery, and there were also decreases for vehicles (other than ships) and building work.

For manufacturing industry, capital expenditure is provisionally estimated to have fallen by 5 per cent (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted); most industrial groups showed small decreases. This reduction, however, followed the exceptionally high figure for the first quarter (the latter has been slightly revised downwards), and expenditure for the first half of the year was well above that for the previous six months. This comparison, in contrast to a similar comparison for the distributive and service trades, provides no evidence of a down-turn in the underlying trend in manufacturing investment, though there has been some slackening of the rate of increase.

For distributive and service industries expenditure rose slightly in the first quarter (about 1 per cent), but if the recently erratic figures of the shipping industry are excluded a fall of about 5 per cent is revealed. For the first half of the year expenditure (excluding the shipping industry) was marginally below that for the previous six months, and the trend in capital expenditure appears to have turned downwards. For the shipping industry the figures for the quarter were back to about the average level of 1964.

Final estimates for the quarter and details for separate industry groups are due to be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 8, 1965.

Industry's fixed capital expenditure at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted



Part of a consignment of phosphorus pentasulphide from Albright and Wilson (Manufacturing) Ltd., Oldbury, being loaded into the hold of a Russian ship at Hull. Since 1962 *Albright and Wilson have shipped more than* 10 *million lbs. of phosphorus pentasulphide to Russia.*

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Table 1. Industry's fixed capital expenditure at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a)

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS		Total	ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)		New Building Work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	922	688	1,610	451	360	799
1959	871	792	1,663	460	403	800
1960	1,016	873	1,889	533	457	899
1961	1,195	929	2,124	631	435	1,058
1962	1,098	899	1,997	626	386	985
1963	993	963	1,956	594	427	935
1964	1,118	1,125	2,243	664	512	1,067
1959 1st quarter	215	180	395	111	91	193
2nd quarter	216	206	422	111	110	201
3rd quarter	212	190	402	111	92	199
4th quarter	228	216	444	127	110	207
1960 1st quarter	238	220	458	133	112	213
2nd quarter	244	219	463	129	117	217
3rd quarter	261	212	473	133	111	229
4th quarter	273	222	495	138	117	240
1961 1st quarter	286	237	523	149	118	256
2nd quarter	302	226	528	159	104	265
3rd quarter	308	238	546	159	114	273
4th quarter	299	228	527	164	99	264
1962 1st quarter	291	217	508	158	96	254
2nd quarter	284	229	513	160	101	252
3rd quarter	267	235	502	165	95	242
4th quarter	256	218	474	143	94	237
1963 1st quarter	240	231	471	143	101	227
2nd quarter	254	232	486	149	103	234
3rd quarter	247	241	488	148	106	234
4th quarter	252	259	511	154	117	240
1964 1st quarter	267	269	536	155	125	256
2nd quarter	279	266	545	160	123	262
3rd quarter	278	290	568	167	133	268
4th quarter	294	300	594	182	131	281
1965 1st quarter	318	278	596	191	116	289
2nd quarter	302	280	582	187	126	269

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 53 per cent of total capital expenditure in 1964. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy and though some public expenditure is included, it is small; the figures are therefore very largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

Table 2. Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a) (b) (d)

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP										ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Mineral Oil Refining	Chemicals, Paint and Printing Ink	Metal Manufacture	Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Paper, Printing and Publishing	Other Manufacturing Industries	Total All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders												
	III	Part of IV	Part of IV	V	VI, VII and IX	VIII	X to XII	XV	XIII, XIV and XVI	III to XVI	New Building Work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	112·6	39·7	157·3	143·5	204·8	69·8	63·6	65·2	65·1	921·6	247·0	52·4	622·2
1959	106·5	23·5	145·5	129·7	200·8	69·0	66·5	60·3	69·1	870·9	223·8	57·1	590·0
1960	128·5	15·3	134·5	186·1	228·9	78·3	85·2	67·8	91·6	1,016·2	263·5	75·3	677·4
1961	136·9	22·8	162·8	242·4	250·5	104·2	101·5	74·4	99·7	1,195·2	318·1	71·8	805·3
1962	134·8	16·3	161·6	208·2	220·0	93·8	87·1	74·9	101·3	1,098·0	297·9	61·8	738·2
1963	137·3	24·6	141·8	117·0	219·2	91·3	84·6	73·5	103·8	993·1	264·7	77·6	650·8
1964	157·3	25·4	174·3	102·1	246·9	80·3	125·3	80·2	126·3	1,118·1	311·6	89·3	717·2
1960 1st quarter	30·2	4·2	33·4	39·2	55·8	15·5	20·8	17·4	22·3	238·8	63·1	17·2	158·5
2nd quarter	31·5	4·3	31·3	42·3	55·9	19·5	21·7	15·4	21·9	243·8	62·4	18·5	162·9
3rd quarter	33·4	3·4	34·5	51·3	57·9	21·5	20·1	16·7	22·0	260·8	69·3	18·8	172·7
4th quarter	33·4	3·4	35·3	53·3	59·3	21·8	22·6	18·3	25·4	272·8	68·7	20·8	183·3
1961 1st quarter	33·9	3·3	39·8	59·4	60·8	24·6	23·8	16·8	23·7	286·1	74·3	19·0	192·8
2nd quarter	34·8	6·1	39·8	62·1	64·0	25·7	25·2	17·7	26·8	302·2	80·8	19·0	202·4
3rd quarter	34·0	6·3	42·4	61·4	63·3	27·3	27·9	20·6	24·9	308·1	80·4	17·8	209·9
4th quarter	34·2	7·1	40·8	59·5	62·4	26·6	24·6	19·3	24·3	298·8	82·6	16·0	200·2
1962 1st quarter	33·7	3·9	43·4	56·8	59·3	25·1	25·1	18·9	24·7	290·9	80·8	16·5	193·6
2nd quarter	33·1	3·9	42·4	58·2	56·3	22·9	22·2	19·2	25·4	283·6	78·7	14·7	190·2
3rd quarter	33·1	4·4	37·9	47·6	54·8	24·6	19·9	18·8	25·9	267·0	74·1	15·2	177·7
4th quarter	34·9	4·1	37·9	45·6	49·6	21·2	19·9	18·0	25·3	256·5	64·3	15·4	176·8
1963 1st quarter	31·1	4·0	33·6	33·7	55·6	22·1	20·9	17·0	21·8	239·8	63·1	16·9	159·8
2nd quarter	33·9	6·0	36·6	31·7	56·5	24·3	20·0	19·4	25·3	253·7	68·0	19·9	165·8
3rd quarter	35·3	6·8	35·4	25·7	55·2	22·4	20·7	19·5	26·1	247·1	66·1	20·3	160·7
4th quarter	37·0	7·8	36·2	25·9	51·9	22·5	23·0	17·6	30·6	252·5	67·5	20·5	164·5
1964 1st quarter	38·2	8·4	38·3	24·7	61·3	20·2	28·5	19·2	27·9	266·7	74·2	23·0	169·5
2nd quarter	39·1	6·4	41·7	24·8	63·5	22·0	31·0	19·1	31·9	279·5	78·3	23·0	178·2
3rd quarter	42·3	5·2	43·4	25·5	61·1	16·6	30·5	21·8	31·3	277·7	75·6	22·2	179·9
4th quarter	37·7	5·4	50·9	27·1	61·0	21·5	35·3	20·1	35·2	294·2	83·5	21·1	189·6
1965 1st quarter	43·0	4·7	54·5	25·5	67·2	27·3	36·9	24·8	33·9	317·8	91·4	24·5	201·9
2nd quarter										301·9	89·9	22·2	189·8

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 3. Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a) (c) (d) £ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP					ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Shipping	Other Industries	Total			
	Standard Industrial Classification							
	810, 831, 832	820	704	XVII, Part of XIX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	XVII, Part of XIX, XX, Part of XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	Building Work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	73	130	147	338	688	204	307	177
1959	92	163	161	376	792	236	346	210
1960	100	175	158	440	873	270	381	222
1961	105	195	126	503	929	313	363	253
1962	116	187	104	492	899	328	324	247
1963	126	204	85	548	963	329	350	284
1964	145	240	124	616	1,125	352	423	350
1960 1st quarter	22	43	40	115	220	70	95	55
2nd quarter	25	43	43	108	219	67	98	54
3rd quarter	26	44	38	104	212	64	92	56
4th quarter	27	45	37	113	222	69	96	57
1961 1st quarter	28	44	39	126	237	75	99	63
2nd quarter	27	47	27	125	226	78	85	63
3rd quarter	26	52	31	129	238	79	96	63
4th quarter	24	52	29	123	228	81	83	64
1962 1st quarter	25	52	26	114	217	78	79	60
2nd quarter	27	48	33	121	229	81	86	62
3rd quarter	33	46	22	134	235	91	80	64
4th quarter	31	41	23	123	218	78	79	61
1963 1st quarter	29	52	23	127	231	80	84	67
2nd quarter	32	47	18	135	232	81	83	68
3rd quarter	31	51	22	137	241	82	86	73
4th quarter	34	54	22	149	259	86	97	76
1964 1st quarter	36	58	27	148	269	81	102	86
2nd quarter	34	62	28	142	266	82	100	84
3rd quarter	35	60	36	159	290	91	111	88
4th quarter	40	60	33	167	300	98	110	92
1965 1st quarter	37	61	15	165	278	100	91	87
2nd quarter					280	97	104	79

Table 4. Industry's fixed capital expenditure at current prices (a)

£ million

Period	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)	Total
1958	922	688	1,610
1959	867	782	1,649
1960	1,021	863	1,884
1961	1,239	934	2,173
1962	1,168	927	2,095
1963	1,074	993	2,067
1964	1,244	1,172	2,416
1960 1st quarter	221	212	433
2nd quarter	236	212	448
3rd quarter	271	202	473
4th quarter	293	237	530
1961 1st quarter	273	233	506
2nd quarter	304	223	527
3rd quarter	331	230	561
4th quarter	331	248	579
1962 1st quarter	286	218	504
2nd quarter	294	232	526
3rd quarter	290	235	525
4th quarter	298	242	540
1963 1st quarter	241	234	475
2nd quarter	268	235	503
3rd quarter	269	242	511
4th quarter	296	282	578
1964 1st quarter	273	272	545
2nd quarter	304	273	577
3rd quarter	311	292	603
4th quarter	356	335	691
1965 1st quarter	337	291	628
2nd quarter	343	296	639

Notes relating to Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

(a) Expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III to XVI.

(c) Standard Industrial Classification Order XVII (Construction); XIX (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 705 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 706 – Air Transport and 707 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XX (Distributive Trades); XXI (Insurance, Banking and Finance) excluding savings departments of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; XXII (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXIII (Miscellaneous Services).

(d) Care should be taken in using the industry figures in tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments.

Australian balance of payments statement by Treasurer

IN A RECENT STATEMENT by Mr. Harold Holt, the Australian Treasurer, he drew attention to Australia's export performance in the 12 months ended June 1965. In this year export receipts reached £A1,296, far in excess of any other year on record, except for the previous year, 1963-64, which was exceptional. Export receipts in 1964-65 were only 5 per cent below those of 1963-64.

The Treasurer commented that this small fall in export receipts was largely the result of lower wool and sugar prices and smaller shipments of wool and wheat.

The Treasurer said that the fall of £A158 million in Australian gold and foreign exchange holdings during the course of 1964-65 should be kept in perspective. Australia's first-line reserves had risen by no less than £228 million in the previous 12-month period, and they were still some £A70 million higher than two years before. At the opening of the 1965-66 year Australia's reserves were, therefore, still very strong, with first-line reserves standing at £A696 million and with large untapped second-line reserves in the form of IMF drawing rights.

Canadian company expands in Lanarkshire

WITHIN a little over a year after opening their Scottish factory Moffats Ltd. have received Board of Trade approval to add 67,500 square feet to their premises at Uddingston. At the moment the 130,000 square feet factory employs 320 people manufacturing a range of domestic cookers. Most of the output is for the home market, but a small proportion is exported.

The new extension will mean an increase in the labour force. The company requires the extra space for the manufacture of a series of new products. They also plan to build up their export trade, particularly to Common Market and EFTA countries.

This expansion is in line with the company's stated policy when they opened their Uddingston factory. At that time they intimated plans for growth to an eventual 250,000 square feet over 10 years; employment was to be 350 within two years. Already they are ahead of target – a testimony to the success of their Scottish venture.

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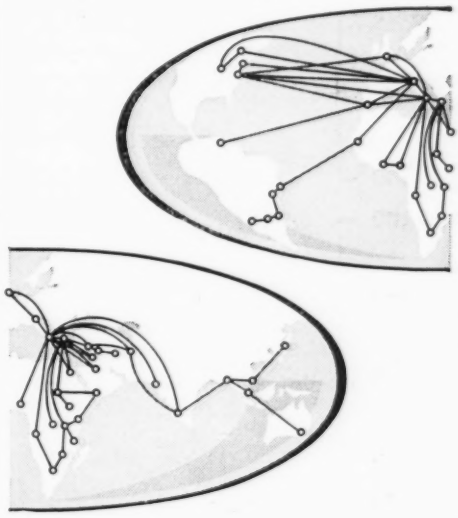

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INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc?*

Readers are reminded that an index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published appears each week at the end of the Journal. (*See page* 600 *of this issue.*)

Industry's stocks in the second quarter of 1965

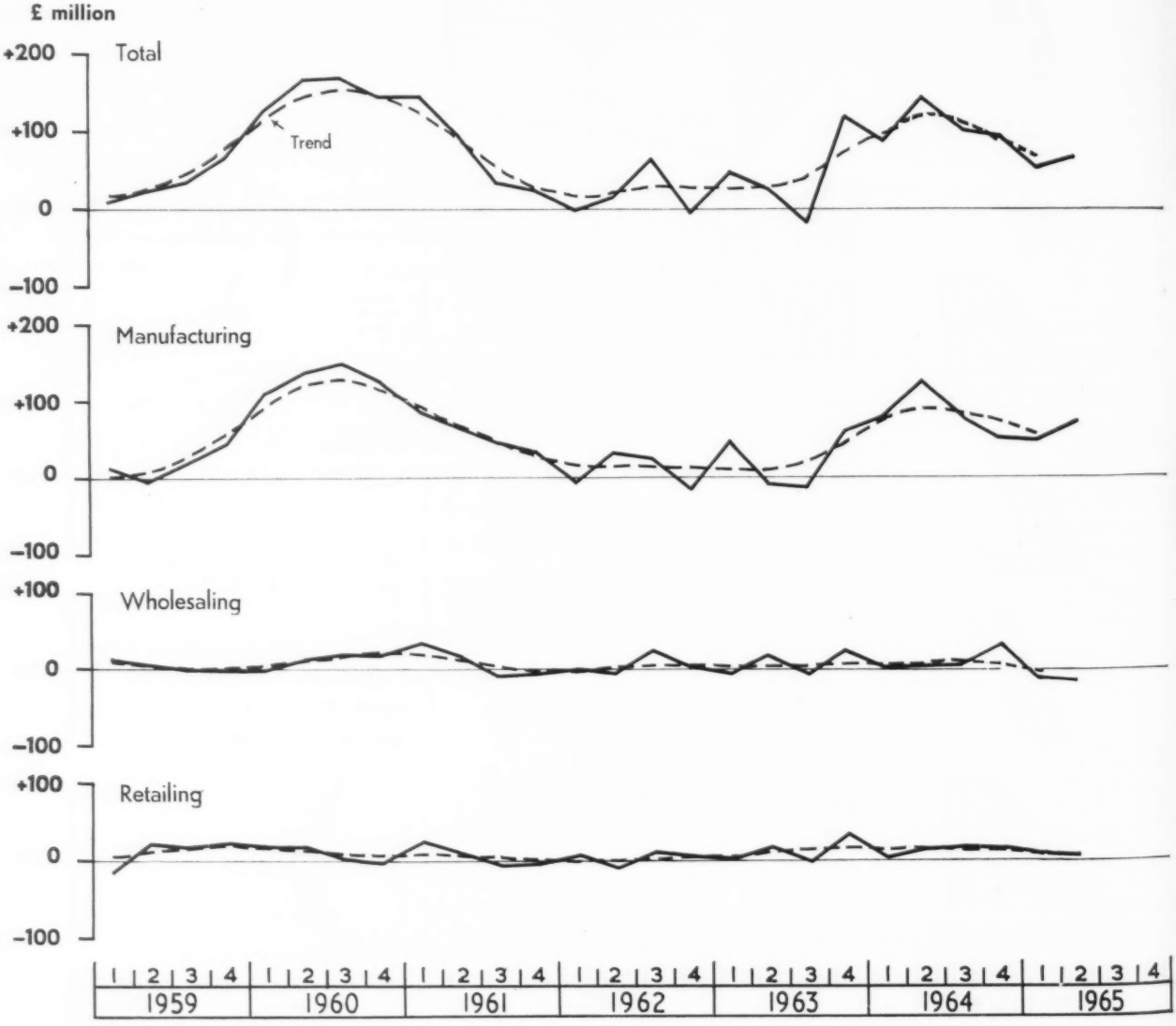
THE VOLUME of stocks held by manufacturers and distributors is provisionally estimated to have risen by £62 million (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) during the second quarter of the year. This increase is a little greater than the rise in the previous quarter. After reaching a peak in the second quarter of 1964 the underlying trend of stockholding continued downwards; it is, however, too early to say whether the provisional figure for the second quarter indicates any change of trend.

The provisional figures for the second quarter show that the total volume of manufacturers' stocks and work in progress (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) rose by £71 million, a little over 1 per cent. This increase is rather higher than that shown in the two previous quarters, and is much the same as that in the third quarter of 1964.

The increase in manufacturers' total stocks and work in progress was made up of a substantial rise in finished goods and some rise in materials and fuels, offset by a reduction in work in progress. The main increases in stocks occurred in the chemicals industries and in the engineering and vehicles industries. The principal increase in stocks of finished goods occurred in the motor vehicle industry, following the substantial fall recorded in the first quarter.

It is provisionally estimated that the volume of stocks held by wholesalers (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) fell by £15 million,

Changes in industry's stocks at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted



SCOTTISH FACTORY PRODUCES TRACTORS FOR ZAMBIA

Tractors lined up in the main stockyard at the Bathgate British Motor Corporation factory ready for export. The Zambian Government recently ordered 200 British tractors for use by the Department of Agriculture from the British Motor Corporation, Fords and Massey-Ferguson.

accentuating the downward trend in stock building. The fall in stocks appears to have been largely shared between general wholesale distribution and dealers in industrial materials and machinery (SIC minimum list headings 810 and 832).

The volume of retailers' stocks (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) increased by £6 million, less than in the first quarter.

Figures for each industry group will be published with final estimates for the second quarter in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 8.

Table 1. Changes in the volume of industry's stocks at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted[a]

£ million

Period	(b) Manufacturing	(c) Wholesaling	(d) Retailing	(e) Total
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	4,952	810	951	6,713
1960	+520	+48	+37	+605
1961	+230	+36	+29	+295
1962	+ 33	+22	+14	+ 69
1963	+ 89	+29	+55	+173
1964	+332	+44	+47	+423
1960 1st quarter	+109	N/C	+18	+127
2nd quarter	+138	+11	+18	+167
3rd quarter	+148	+19	+ 2	+169
4th quarter	+125	+18	— 1	+142
1961 1st quarter	+ 86	+35	+25	+146
2nd quarter	+ 66	+17	+10	+ 93
3rd quarter	+ 45	— 9	— 4	+ 32
4th quarter	+ 33	— 7	— 2	+ 24
1962 1st quarter	— 8	N/C	+ 5	— 3
2nd quarter	+ 31	— 7	—10	+ 14
3rd quarter	+ 26	+26	+11	+ 63
4th quarter	— 16	+ 3	+ 8	— 5
1963 1st quarter	+ 49	— 4	+ 3	+ 48
2nd quarter	— 9	+17	+18	+ 26
3rd quarter	— 12	— 7	— 1	— 20
4th quarter	+ 61	+23	+35	+119
1964 1st quarter	+ 79	+ 2	+ 3	+ 84
2nd quarter	+126	+ 5	+12	+143
3rd quarter	+ 77	+ 6	+17	+100
4th quarter	+ 50	+31	+15	+ 96
1965 1st quarter	+ 49	—11*	+11*	+ 49
2nd quarter	+ 71	—15	+ 6	+ 62

* Revised

Table 2. Changes in the volume (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) of stocks held by manufacturing industry [a] [b] [f]

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP							ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Total all manufacturing industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders							Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
	III	IV	V	VI-IX	X-XII	XIII-XVI	III-XVI			
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	720	456	384	2,295	606	491	4,952	1,940	1,785	1,227
1960	+52	+41	+73	+250	+42	+62	+520	+225	+127	+168
1961	+18	+15	+ 7	+134	+23	+33	+230	+ 51	+ 84	+ 95
1962	+31	+ 2	—24	+ 29	— 6	+ 1	+ 33	— 50	+ 32	+ 51
1963	+57	+ 1	+ 5	+ 58	—27	— 5	+ 89	— 10	+ 97	+ 2
1964	+ 7	+31	+30	+193	+48	+23	+332	+107	+144	+ 81
1960 1st quarter	+ 7	+ 1	+16	+ 64	+13	+ 8	+109	+ 52	+ 23	+ 34
2nd quarter	+14	+15	+15	+ 64	+13	+17	+138	+ 62	+ 37	+ 39
3rd quarter	+ 9	+15	+27	+ 55	+26	+16	+148	+ 70	+ 22	+ 56
4th quarter	+22	+10	+15	+ 67	—10	+21	+125	+ 41	+ 45	+ 39
1961 1st quarter	+ 9	+10	+12	+ 33	+ 5	+17	+ 86	+ 39	+ 39	+ 8
2nd quarter	— 2	+ 5	+ 1	+ 30	+13	+19	+ 66	+ 17	+ 20	+ 29
3rd quarter	+12	+ 3	— 5	+ 30	N/C	+ 5	+ 45	+ 15	+ 15	+ 15
4th quarter	— 1	— 3	— 1	+ 41	+ 5	— 8	+ 33	— 20	+ 10	+ 43
1962 1st quarter	+ 9	— 5	—12	+ 10	+ 1	—11	— 8	— 13	— 1	+ 6
2nd quarter	+10	— 3	— 4	+ 29	— 2	+ 1	+ 31	N/C	+ 21	+ 10
3rd quarter	+12	+ 6	— 9	+ 18	— 4	+ 3	+ 26	— 14	+ 15	+ 25
4th quarter	N/C	+ 4	+ 1	— 28	— 1	+ 8	— 16	— 23	— 3	+ 10
1963 1st quarter	+ 2	+ 8	+ 5	+ 29	— 9	+14	+ 49	— 7	+ 33	+ 23
2nd quarter	+21	— 4	N/C	— 12	— 5	— 9	— 9	— 8	+ 5	— 6
3rd quarter	— 1	— 6	— 6	+ 7	— 4	— 2	— 12	— 15	+ 20	— 17
4th quarter	+35	+ 3	+ 6	+ 34	— 9	— 8	+ 61	+ 20	+ 39	+ 2
1964 1st quarter	+ 1	+ 5	+14	+ 51	+11	— 3	+ 79	+ 39	+ 46	— 6
2nd quarter	—11	+16	+18	+ 65	+27	+11	+126	+ 28	+ 39	+ 59
3rd quarter	+ 7	+ 4	— 5	+ 61	— 1	+11	+ 77	+ 3	+ 36	+ 38
4th quarter	+10	+ 6	+ 3	+ 16	+11	+ 4	+ 50	+ 37	+ 23	— 10
1965 1st quarter	—16	—18	+ 9	+ 52	+ 14	+ 8	+ 49	+ 3	+ 66	— 20
2nd quarter							+ 71	+ 10	— 23	+ 84

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 3. Changes in the volume (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) of stocks held by wholesalers [a] [f]

£ million

S.I.C. M.L.H.			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
810	General wholesale distributors . .	1960	— 1	+10	+15	+ 2	+26	548
		1961	+28	+10	— 2	—10	+26	
		1962	— 6	—11	+16	+ 5	+ 4	
		1963	— 4	+11	—13	+19	+13	
		1964	— 2	+ 4	+ 7	+32	+41	
		1965	—11*					
831	Dealers in coal, builders' materials, etc.	1960	N/C	+ 1	N/C	+ 3	+ 4	77
		1961	+ 1	+ 1	— 1	— 1	N/C	
		1962	+ 1	N/C	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4	
		1963	+ 2	+ 2	— 2	+ 3	+ 5	
		1964	+ 1	— 1	+ 5	— 2	+ 3	
		1965	— 3					
832	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery	1960	+ 1	N/C	+ 4	+13	+18	185
		1961	+ 6	+ 6	— 6	+ 4	+10	
		1962	+ 5	+ 4	+ 8	— 3	+14	
		1963	— 2	+ 4	+ 8	+ 1	+11	
		1964	+ 3	+ 2	— 6	+ 1	N/C	
		1965	+ 3*					
	Total wholesalers	1960	N/C	+11	+19	+18	+48	810
		1961	+35	+17	— 9	— 7	+36	
		1962	N/C	— 7	+26	+ 3	+22	
		1963	— 4	+17	— 7	+23	+29	
		1964	+ 2	+ 5	+ 6	+31	+44	
		1965	— 11*	—15				

* Revised

Table 4. Changes in the value (at book values) of stocks held by manufacturers and distributors [a]

£ million

		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
Manufacturing (b)	1960	+128	+181	+128	+161	+598	5,048
	1961	+112	+104	+ 47	+ 55	+318	
	1962	+ 9	+ 29	+ 14	+ 33	+ 85	
	1963	+ 67	N/C	+ 10	+152	+229	
	1964	+120	+180	+108	+144	+552	
	1965	+121	+136				
Wholesaling (c)	1960	+ 7	+ 18	+ 52	— 22	+ 55	819
	1961	+ 44	+ 20	+ 15	— 36	+ 43	
	1962	+ 6	+ 5	+ 40	— 19	+ 32	
	1963	— 6	+ 23	+ 23	+ 8	+ 48	
	1964	+ 12	+ 26	+ 45	+ 10	+ 93	
	1965	+ 1	+ 7				
Retailing (d)	1960	+ 68	+ 15	— 19	— 20	+ 44	949
	1961	+ 69	+ 36	— 10	— 34	+ 61	
	1962	+ 60	— 1	— 1	— 13	+ 45	
	1963	+ 56	— 6	— 13	+ 26	+ 63	
	1964	+ 55	+ 13	+ 7	+ 15	+ 90	
	1965	+ 73*	— 1				
Total (e)	1960	+203	+214	+161	+119	+697	6,816
	1961	+225	+160	+ 52	— 15	+422	
	1962	+ 75	+ 33	+ 53	+ 1	+162	
	1963	+117	+ 17	+ 20	+186	+340	
	1964	+187	+219	+160	+169	+735	
	1965	+195*	+142				

* Revised

Notes relating to Tables 1-4.

(a) The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million, but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree.

(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III-XVI.

(c) S.I.C. Minimum List Headings 810, 831, 832.

(d) S.I.C. Minimum List Heading 820.

(e) S.I.C. Orders III-XVI and XX.

(f) Care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments.

The relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production

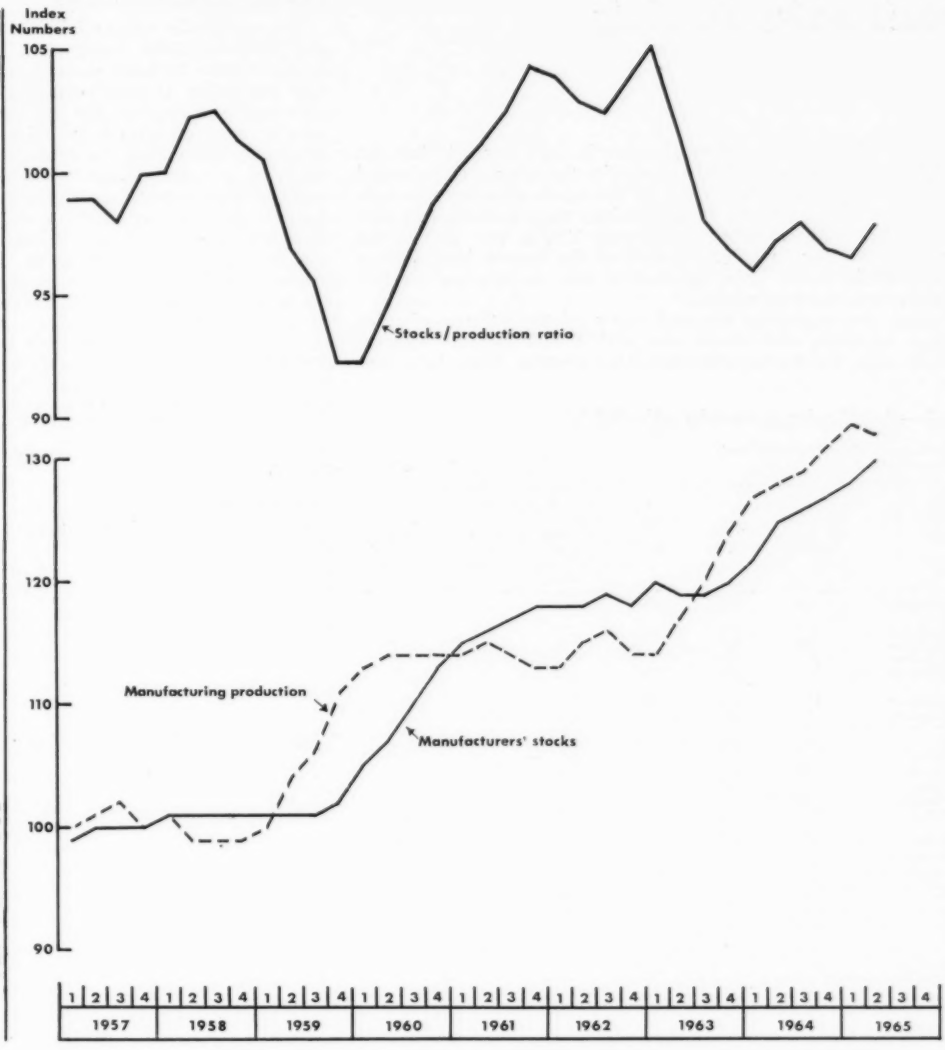
Period (quarters)		Index numbers 4th quarter 1957 = 100 seasonally adjusted (1) Stock levels (at 1958 prices)	Production (with 1958 net output weight) (2)	Ratio of stocks to production (3)
1957	1	99	100	98·9
	2	100	101	99·0
	3	100	102	98·1
	4	100	100	100·0
1958	1	101	101	100·1
	2	101	99	102·3
	3	101	99	102·6
	4	101	99	101·4
1959	1	101	100	100·6
	2	101	104	97·0
	3	101	106	95·7
	4	102	111	92·3
1960	1	105	113	92·3
	2	107	114	94·6
	3	110	114	96·8
	4	113	114	98·8
1961	1	115	114	100·4
	2	116	115	101·3
	3	117	114	102·4
	4	118	113	104·4
1962	1	118	113	104·1
	2	118	115	103·0
	3	119	116	102·5
	4	118	114	103·8
1963	1	120	114	105·2
	2	119	117	101·7
	3	119	121	98·2
	4	120	124	97·1
1964	1	122	127	96·1
	2	125	128	97·3
	3	126	129	98·1
	4	127	131	97·0
1965	1	128	133	96·6
	2	130	132	98·1

Notes

(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.

(2) The index of production with 4th quarter 1957 as the base has been converted arithmetically from the official 1958 based index linked to estimates for 1956 and 1957 derived from the previous index based on 1954.

(3) The index numbers of the stocks-production ratios are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.



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Retail sales in July

ESTIMATES of the value of retail sales in July suggest that the underlying trend continued fairly level. For the three months ended July the seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales was only marginally lower than that for the previous three months. For July itself the seasonally adjusted index was 120, a two points rise above the index for June but in view of the known irregularities in the monthly series little significance can be attached to this change between the two months.

Although the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of sales also rose markedly – by about one and a half points – between June and July, the average for the three months May, June and July was below the average for the preceding period of three months suggesting that the underlying trend had continued downwards.

Among the groups for which separate figures are shown on a seasonally adjusted basis food shop sales were being well maintained but there was continued weakness in the sales in the non-food sector.

Table 1—Retail sales seasonally adjusted (a)

Index numbers of value of sales per week
(i) At current prices. 1961 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (b)
1963 4th quarter	110	108	111	110	113	111
1964 1st quarter	111	109	113	111	114	113
2nd quarter	112	111	113	108	115	115
3rd quarter	114	114	114	109	116	116
4th quarter	117	115	118	113	119	120
1965 1st quarter	119	116	121	118	122	123
2nd quarter	118	117	119	114	119	122
1964 July	113	112	113	108	115	114
August	115	114	114	109	117	115
September	115	115	116	110	117	119
October	117	115	119	118	119	121
November	117	115	118	109	120	121
December	116	114	118	113	119	120
1965 January	118	116	120	115	121	122
February	119	116	121	118	120	123
March	119	116	123	121	123	124
April	119	117	120	116	120	122
May	119	117	121	117	120	124
June	118	117	118	109	118	122
July	120	117	121	116	121	124

(ii) At average 1961 prices.

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops
1963 4th quarter	105	102	107
1964 1st quarter	105	103	108
2nd quarter	105	103	107
3rd quarter	106	103	107
4th quarter	107	104	110
1965 1st quarter	108	104	112
2nd quarter	106	103	109
1964 July	104	102	106
August	106	103	107
September	106	104	108
October	109	105	112
November	107	104	110
December	106	103	110
1965 January	108	103	111
February	108	104	112
March	109	104	114
April	107	104	109
May	107	103	110
June	105	103	108
July	107	103	110

(a) The total and sub-total series in this table are seasonally adjusted independently from the component series. As was mentioned in the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment.
(b) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

Clothing and footwear shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales of clothing and footwear shops regained in July most of the fall experienced in June. Sales by these shops, however, vary from month to month and the index is also particularly subject to the difficulties of allowing appropriately for the varying date of Whitsun. For this reason the underlying trend of sales is probably to be seen more clearly by comparing the average of the latest three months' sales with the average of the immediately preceding period of three months. This comparison suggests that, after allowing for seasonal factors, the sales of clothing and footwear shops were still continuing downwards. It will be remembered that a similar comparison for the second quarter of 1965 with the first quarter also showed a fall. Since, however, sales had risen significantly between the middle of last year and the first quarter of this year the comparison of the current level of sales with sales a year earlier is still showing fair increases for July, before seasonal adjustment. Most kinds of business in this broad group showed increases on July 1964 much in line with the increases shown in the second quarter of the year. For the group as a whole the increase between July 1965 and July 1964 was 6 per cent; but prices of clothing and footwear continued to be about 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Durable goods shops

After seasonal adjustment the index of the value of sales by durable goods shops was 121 in July. As with clothing and footwear shops sales by this group of businesses are subject to month to month variations and the index for any one month should be treated with care. Comparing the index of the value of sales for the three months May to July, however, with that for the preceding three months, after seasonal adjustment, suggests that the under-

(*Continued on page 578*)

Table 2—Analysis by form of organization

July – Index numbers of values of sales per week and percentage changes on a year earlier (a) 1961 = 100

	Total all retailers		Independent retailers		Multiple retailers		Co-operative societies	
		%		%		%		%
ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS	119	+ 6	115	+ 4	131	+ 7	100	+ 2
FOOD SHOPS (h)	117	+ 4	114	+ 3	136	+ 7	98	+ 1
Grocers	116	+ 4(f)	112	+ 2	141	+ 7	96	Nil(f)
Butchers	109	+ 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greengrocers, fruiterers	118	+ 4	119	+ 4	129	+ 7	89	+ 1
Fishmongers, poulterers	118	+ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread and flour confectioners	127	+ 5(g)	121	+ 4	138	+ 6	..	..
Off-licences	116	+ 5	112	+ 5	120	+ 5	..	..
Dairymen	126	+ 6	..	..	..	..	112	+ 5
NON-FOOD SHOPS	122	+ 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing and footwear shops	117	+ 6	111	+ 3	126	+ 9	103	+ 6
Footwear shops	116	+ 3	114	+ 1	120	+ 5	95	+ 2
Men's and boys' wear shops	120	+ 5	113	+ 2	127	+ 9	110	+ 4
Women's, girls' and infants' wear, drapery and general clothing shops	116	+ 7	109	+ 3	128	+10	103	+ 7
Large (c)	—		118	+ 4	—		—	
Medium (c)	—		116	+ 6	—		—	
Small (c)	—		104	+ 2	—		—	
Durable goods shops	121	+ 5	114	+ 5	135	+ 7	112	+ 4
Furniture shops	125	+ 6	124	+ 6	130	+ 6	—	
Large (c)	—		128	+ 8	—		—	
Medium and small (c)	—		122	+ 6	—		—	
Other durable goods shops	119	+ 5	103	+ 2	138	+ 7	—	
Radio and electrical goods, etc., shops (e)	112	+ 4	103	+ 2	129	+ 7	—	
of which Rental specialists	..	..	..	..	157	+12	—	
Electricity showrooms	115	— 9	—		115	— 9	—	
Gas showrooms	183	+20	—		183	+20	—	
Miscellaneous non-food shops (b)	121	+ 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	123	+ 8	121	+ 7	136	+ 14	—	
Booksellers, stationers	..	..	118	+13	..	..	—	
Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d)	126	+ 4	123	Nil	131	+ 8	114	+ 2
Jewellers	122	+ 8	122	+ 7	118	+11	—	
Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops	119	+ 9	..	..	..	..	—	
Ironmongers and hardware shops	112	+ 5	112	+ 6	113	— 3	—	
Department Stores	131	+11	—		—		—	
Mail Order Businesses	139	+26	—		—		—	

Table 3—Index numbers of sales per week, and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)

(i) Analysis by broad groups: value and volume

1961 = 100

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	All kinds of business (£9,074)				Food shops (h) (£4,154)				Non-food shops: Total (£4,920)				Non-food shops: Clothing and footwear shops (£1,384)		Non-food shops: Durable goods shops (£956)		Non-food shops: Miscellaneous non-food shops (b) (£1,896)		Non-food shops: Department stores (£457)		Non-food shops: Mail order businesses (£227)	
	Value		Volume*		Value		Volume*		Value		Volume*											
1962 Year	103	+3	100	Nil	104	+4	101	+1	103	+3	100	Nil	102	+2	103	+3	103	+3	103	+3	108	+ 8
1963 Year	108	+4	103	+3	107	+3	102	+1	108	+5	104	+4	106	+5	109	+5	108	+4	108	+5	122	+13
1964 Year	113	+5	106	+2	112	+5	103	+1	114	+6	108	+4	110	+4	116	+7	114	+6	113	+5	142	+17
1965 Year to date†	113	+6	102	+2	115	+5	102	+1	112	+7	103	+3	106	+6	114	+5	111	+7	107	+5	146	+17
1964 3rd quarter	111	+5	103	+1	111	+6	101	+1	111	+4	105	+2	105	+2	114	+4	114	+6	108	+3	123	+12
4th quarter	132	+6	121	+3	120	+7	109	+1	141	+6	132	+3	140	+3	136	+5	137	+7	146	+5	193	+21
1965 1st quarter	109	+7	99	+2	114	+6	102	+1	105	+7	97	+4	95	+6	114	+7	105	+7	100	+5	140	+21
2nd quarter	116	+6	104	+2	117	+5	102	+1	115	+6	105	+2	115	+6	112	+4	115	+8	108	+3	154	+11
1965 April	115	+7	104	+2	118	+7	104	+1	113	+7	103	+3	111	+8	111	+3	114	+9	109	+6	142	+ 2
May	117	+5	105	+1	116	+5	102	+1	118	+6	107	+2	118	+1	114	+7	115	+7	109	+4	170	+21
June	116	+5	103	+2	116	+5	102	+1	115	+6	105	+2	115	+8	111	+2	116	+7	105	—1	150	+ 9
July	119	+6	107	+2	117	+4	102	Nil	122	+7	111	+4	117	+6	121	+5	121	+7	131	+11	139	+26

ii) Analysis by kind of business: value only

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	Food shops: Grocers (f) (£2,397)		Food shops: Butchers (£637)		Food shops: Greengrocers, fruiterers (£323)		Food shops: Fishmongers, poulterers (£81)		Food shops: Bread and flour confectioners (g) (£196)		Food shops: Off-licences (£139)		Food shops: Dairymen (£367)		Clothing and footwear shops: Footwear shops (£229)		Clothing and footwear shops: Men's and boys' wear shops (£281)		Clothing and footwear shops: Women's wear shops (£874)	
1962 Year	104	+4	102	+2	102	+2	103	+ 3	107	+ 7	107	+ 7	105	+ 5	101	+ 1	103	+3	102	+2
1963 Year	107	+3	103	+2	100	—2	108	+ 5	113	+ 6	114	+ 6	110	+ 5	106	+ 4	107	+4	106	+5
1964 Year	112	+4	109	+6	103	+3	115	+ 7	119	+ 6	123	+ 8	118	+ 7	109	+ 3	111	+4	111	+4
1965 Year to date†	115	+5	111	+5	110	+4	118	+ 5	124	+ 6	110	+ 9	124	+ 6	105	+ 5	109	+5	106	+7
1964 3rd quarter	111	+6	105	+5	105	+5	114	+ 8	120	+ 5	107	+10	119	+12	108	+ 1	105	+1	105	+2
4th quarter	119	+6	119	+7	96	+6	123	+ 7	124	+ 6	186	+ 9	122	+ 8	133	Nil	137	+3	143	+4
1965 1st quarter	114	+6	114	+6	100	+5	116	+ 5	121	+ 5	109	+ 9	123	+ 8	87	+ 6	100	+5	95	+6
2nd quarter	117	+6	109	+5	119	+4	121	+ 6	126	+ 7	110	+10	124	+ 4	120	+ 4	114	+5	114	+6
1965 April	118	+7	112	+4	113	+7	125	+11	131	+10	114	+12	123	+ 4	117	+10	110	+7	110	+9
May	115	+4	109	+6	119	+3	115	+ 3	126	+ 8	107	+ 7	125	+ 5	125	— 3	117	+1	117	+2
June	116	+5	106	+4	123	+3	121	+ 4	121	+ 5	109	+11	125	+ 4	119	+ 7	115	+7	114	+9
July	116	+4	109	+4	118	+4	118	+ 1	127	+ 5	116	+ 5	126	+ 6	116	+ 3	120	+5	116	+7

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	Durable goods shops: Furniture shops (£399)		Durable goods shops: Other durable goods shops: Total (£476)		Durable goods shops: Other durable goods shops: Radio and electrical goods, etc., shops (e) (£372)		Durable goods shops: Other durable goods shops: Electricity showrooms (£55)		Durable goods shops: Other durable goods shops: Gas showrooms (£49)		Miscellaneous non-food shops: Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents (£794)		Miscellaneous non-food shops: Booksellers, stationers‡ (£60)		Miscellaneous non-food shops: Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d) (£259)		Miscellaneous non-food shops: Jewellers (£80)		Miscellaneous non-food shops: Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops (£83)		Miscellaneous non-food shops: Ironmongers and hardware shops (£235)	
1962 Year	102	+2	105	+5	103	+3	108	+ 8	114	+14	104	+ 4	104	+ 4	103	+3	100	Nil	102	+ 2	102	+2
1963 Year	103	+2	114	+9	110	+7	118	+ 9	137	+19	107	+ 4	111	+ 6	107	+4	105	+ 5	103	+ 2	107	+4
1964 Year	111	+8	121	+6	114	+3	128	+ 8	165	+21	113	+ 5	121	+ 9	114	+6	118	+12	112	+ 8	109	+2
1965 Year to date†	112	+7	118	+4	108	+1	121	+ 4	183	+25	115	+ 8	116	+11	110	+6	103	+ 8	97	+ 9	109	+4
1964 3rd quarter	111	+5	117	+4	108	+1	133	+ 9	170	+18	115	+ 6	111	+ 8	119	+8	115	+ 8	117	+ 7	107	+2
4th quarter	130	+7	141	+4	132	+1	150	+10	201	+18	126	+ 7	162	+ 9	136	+7	174	+12	163	+10	122	+3
1965 1st quarter	107	+7	122	+7	112	+1	126	+15	191	+29	112	+ 7	121	+11	102	+6	97	+10	83	+ 9	105	+4
2nd quarter	113	+7	113	+2	104	—1	118	— 2	174	+21	117	+ 9	110	+ 9	114	+5	103	+ 7	103	+ 9	113	+4
1965 April	108	+5	115	+3	108	—1	115	+13	163	+21	118	+11	112	+11	105	+6	98	+10	102	+12	117	+5
May	116	+9	112	+5	101	—1	122	+ 5	187	+35	114	+ 8	111	+14	115	+3	102	+ 7	102	+ 6	115	+4
June	114	+6	111	—1	102	Nil	117	—15	173	+11	117	+ 8	108	+ 5	120	+6	107	+ 4	104	+ 8	109	+4
July	125	+6	119	+5	112	+4	115	— 9	183	+20	123	+ 8	118	+13	126	+4	122	+ 8	119	+ 9	112	+5

‡ Independent retailers only. * At average 1961 prices. † January-July.

Footnotes to Tables:

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by July 1965 sales was the four weeks from July 4, 1965, to July 31, 1965, the corresponding period in 1964 was from July 5, 1964, to August 1, 1964. As the figures are based on the value of sales, they are affected by price movements including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures for variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1961 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1961. Medium denotes shops with sales of £25,000 and under £100,000 in 1961. Small denotes shops with sales of under £25,000 in 1961.

(d) These index numbers do not reflect chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

(e) Includes radio and/or electrical goods shops, radio and television rental specialist shops, radio and cycle shops, cycle shops and perambulator shops.

(f) Including the bakery departments of co-operative societies.

(g) Excluding the bakery departments of co-operative societies, which are included in the estimate for grocers.

(h) Includes a very small amount of other food shops which are not published separately.

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lying trend was continuing downwards from the relatively high position in the first quarter of this year.

Sales by durable goods shops as a whole in July when compared with a year earlier showed an increase of 5 per cent, a rise fairly much in line with that of the second quarter of the year. The turnover of the furniture group was 6 per cent higher than in July, 1964 indicating that their sales had been well maintained. Sales for other durable goods, including radio and electrical goods shops, showed an increase of 5 per cent over July 1964; this is somewhat higher than the average of immediately preceding months. Sales by gas showrooms continued to advance in July when their turnover showed a rise of 20 per cent over a year earlier. Sales by electricity showrooms, which for June showed a fall on a year earlier, believed due in part to special factors, also showed a fall in July compared with July 1964 but of smaller magnitude.

Other non-food shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales by this group of businesses for the three months ended July was only fractionally higher than for the previous three months suggesting that the underlying trend which had been rising earlier in the year was continuing fairly flat. Compared with a year earlier and before seasonal adjustment, sales by mail-order businesses and booksellers continued to show large increases.

Food shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of food shops at 117 in July was the same as in June and the second quarter of the year. This pattern was reflected in the volume index when the figures for July, June and the second quarter of the year were 103.

Note:

These statistics are based on returns from independent retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and department stores, with one to nine branches), multiple retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and department stores, with 10 or more branches), retail co-operative societies, department stores and mail order businesses. A description of the series was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 12, 1965.

BRITISH DESIGNED 'RYA' RUGS IN COPENHAGEN

Danish customers Mr. and Mrs. B. Bruhn, of Copenhagen, choosing Rya rugs made by T. F. Firth & Sons in the Copenhagen showrooms of Sunby Messe. The rugs are part of a special Firth's range commissioned for the Danish market by C. Oleson, Copenhagen.

Instalment credit business in July

THE ESTIMATES of instalment credit business in July indicate that there was some weakening in the trend of finance house new credit and that the reduction in the hire purchase and other instalment credit sales of durable goods shops, noticed in June, continued in July.

Debt owed to durable goods shops fell marginally during the month and though there was a rise of £13 million in the debt owed to finance houses about half this rise was due to normal seasonal factors suggesting that the underlying rate of increase in the combined debt was below that in the second quarter of the year (averaging about £10 million a month seasonally adjusted) and well below that in the first quarter (averaging about £14 million a month seasonally adjusted).

Shops

Sales by durable goods shops on hire purchase and other instalment credit terms in July were 4 per cent lower than in July 1964, a smaller decrease than that recorded between June 1964 and June 1965. Allowing for normal seasonal factors the indication is that the underlying trend continued to remain below that ruling in the earlier months of the year. Sales by furniture shops increased on a year earlier by 4 per cent, thus continuing the run of modest increases shown for the earlier months of this year; but the hire purchase and other instalment credit sales of the other durables shops again showed a large decrease on a year earlier though it was smaller than for June when special factors were at work.

Table 1—Hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding

£ million, end of period

Owed directly to	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Durable goods shops	1963	289	288	287	285	286	289	290	293	296	298	303	315
	1964	313	312	311	309	310	309	310	311	312	314	321	330
	1965	328	328	325	321	323	321	320					
Department stores	1963	28	27	26	26	26	26	27	26	27	27	28	30
	1964	29	29	28	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	29	31
	1965	30	29	29	29	29	29	29					
Finance houses	1963	562	559	563	573	584	593	603	608	611	615	618	614
	1964	618	631	648	668	688	706	722	733	744	752	759	754
	1965	755	766	785	807	826	843	856					
Total of above	1963	879	874	876	884	896	908	920	927	934	940	949	959
	1964	960	972	987	1,004	1,025	1,042	1,059	1,071	1,084	1,094	1,109	1,115
	1965	1,113	1,123	1,139	1,157	1,178	1,193	1,205					

Table 1a—Hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding: other instalment credit retailers

£ million, end of period

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total as shown in Table 1	1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1,094	1,109	1,115
	1965	1,113	1,123	1,139	1,157	1,178	1,193	1,205					
Other instalment credit retailers*	1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	145	152	165
	1965	159	151	149	150	151	150	149					
Grand Total	1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1,239	1,261	1,280
	1965	1,272	1,274	1,288	1,307	1,329	1,343	1,354					

* Comprising general stores (other than department stores), general mail-order houses and co-operative non-durable goods departments.

Table 2—Hire purchase and other instalment credit extended and repaid

£ million

Period	New Credit Extended: By Shops (a)	By Finance Houses	Total	Repayments	Change in Debt: Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1961	248	574	822	833	— 11	
1962	271	490	761	808	— 47	
1963	295	558	853	781	+ 72	
1964	314	711	1,025	869	+ 156	
1961 1st Qtr.	55	151	206	208	— 2	+ 9
2nd Qtr.	59	179	238	217	+21	+ 3
3rd Qtr.	63	141	204	208	— 4	— 7
4th Qtr.	71	103	174	200	—26	—16
1962 1st Qtr.	56	117	173	219	—46	—35
2nd Qtr.	62	140	202	203	— 1	—16
3rd Qtr.	70	128	198	194	+ 4	+ 1
4th Qtr.	83	105	188	192	— 4	+ 3
1963 1st Qtr.	60	115	175	186	—11	+ 2
2nd Qtr.	68	160	228	196	+32	+17
3rd Qtr.	77	148	225	199	+26	+22
4th Qtr.	90	135	225	200	+25	+31
1964 1st Qtr.	*74	166	240	212	+28	+45
2nd Qtr.	69	204	273	218	+55	+36
3rd Qtr.	75	181	256	214	+42	+41
4th Qtr.	96	160	256	225	+31	+34
1965 1st Qtr.	71	185	256	232	+24	+44
2nd Qtr.	72	220	292	238	+54	+31

* Fourteen weeks.
(a) Durable goods shops and department stores; not including other instalment credit retailers.

Finance houses

New instalment credit extended by finance houses fell by 4 per cent between June and July. Since in most recent years business has risen between these two months (though not in 1964 when there was a marginal fall) some weakening of the underlying trend of finance house business is indicated. Compared with a year earlier new business was only 1 per cent higher as compared with much larger increases earlier this year (8 per cent for the second quarter as a whole, 11 per cent for the first quarter). This reduction in the increase on the level of business a year earlier is shown for both new and used private cars; modest increases were recorded for July as compared with large increases earlier in the year. For some of the other categories of business the figures appear erratic and little can be made of the July figure by itself. Credit extended for commercial vehicles continued below the level of a year earlier as did credit for household goods, but credit for industrial plant and equipment continued to show a sizeable increase.

(*tables continued on next page*)

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

Table 3—Retailers: Instalment Credit Sales of Selected Kinds of Business.
Index numbers of value of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit per week and percentage changes compared with a year earlier

Average of 1961 = 100

Kind of Business (H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961 £ million)	Durable Goods Shops (Total)								Furniture Shops						Other Durable Goods Shops							
	Total		Independents		Multiples		Co-operative Societies		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies)		Multiples		Independents		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies)		Multiples (b)		Radio and electrical, etc., goods shops			
	(£303)		(£110)		(£161)		(£32)		(£128)		(£62)		(£65)		(£143)		(£99)		Total (£82)		Multiples (c) (£37)		Independents (d) (£45)	
1962 Year	105	+5	99	—2	110	+ 9	107	+ 7	101	+1	104	+4	98	— 2	109	+ 9	113	+13	107	+ 6	115	+15	99	— 1
1963 Year	114	+8	101	+3	124	+13	111	+ 4	102	+2	108	+4	97	— 1	125	+15	133	+18	124	+16	144	+25	107	+ 8
1964 Year	116	+2	100	—1	126	+ 2	119	+ 7	107	+4	114	+5	100	+ 3	124	— 1	134	+ 1	110	—11	123	—15	101	— 6
1964 2nd quarter	107	Nil	90	—3	118	+ 1	109	+ 6	97	Nil	107	+4	87	— 4	116	— 1	126	— 1	105	— 8	118	—15	94	— 1
3rd quarter	112	—5	95	—7	123	— 5	118	— 2	103	—1	109	—2	98	Nil	119	— 1	132	— 7	97	—24	106	—31	91	—16
4th quarter	138	+1	122	Nil	148	+ 1	141	+ 5	134	+ 7	144	+8	125	+ 6	140	— 4	151	— 3	122	—16	127	—24	118	— 7
1965 1st quarter	106	Nil	98	+5	110	— 4	113	+ 4	97	+5	92	—3	102	+14	113	— 5	122	— 4	93	—21	93	—33	93	— 7
2nd quarter	104	—2	90	+1	112	— 5	111	+ 2	101	+4	105	—1	96	+11	106	— 8	117	— 7	89	—15	97	—18	82	—13
1965 January	107	—2	108	+7	104	— 8	113	+ 2	103	+8	90	—8	115	+24	109	— 9	113	— 8	95	—25	90	—37	98	—13
February	104	—3	92	Nil	111	— 6	107	— 2	96	+4	98	+2	94	+ 6	110	— 9	119	— 9	90	—24	89	—37	90	— 8
March (a)	108	+4	95	+7	115	+ 1	119	+10	93	+4	88	—3	98	+12	119	+ 2	131	+ 3	94	—14	98	—25	91	Nil
April	105	Nil	94	+4	112	— 2	106	— 4	100	+4	102	—4	98	+13	109	— 3	118	— 1	93	—15	99	—20	88	— 9
May	108	+2	91	Nil	117	+ 3	122	+ 8	101	+6	107	+4	95	+ 8	111	— 2	123	+ 2	94	—10	104	— 9	85	—12
June	101	—8	87	Nil	109	—12	107	+ 1	101	+3	106	—4	96	+11	100	—17	112	—17	81	—19	90	—22	75	—16
July	107	—4	97	Nil	113	— 7	116	— 2	110	+4	111	—2	110	+10	102	—11	114	—10	83	—17	91	—19	77	—15

Kind of Business (H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961: £ million)	Other selected kinds of business								Total of Selected Kinds of Business (f) (£673)	
	Department Stores* (£54)		Other General Stores (e) (£72)		General Mail Order Houses (£201)		Co-operative Societies non-durable goods departments (£43)			
1962 Year	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963 Year	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964 Year	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964 2nd quarter	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3rd quarter	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th quarter	139	..	173	..	193	..	132	..	158	..
1965 1st quarter	87	..	108	..	140	..	71	..	113	..
2nd quarter	96	..	118	..	142	..	90	..	116	..
1965 January	91	..	109	..	99	..	63	..	100	..
February	83	..	103	..	135	..	68	..	109	..
March (a)	88	..	113	..	177	..	80	..	126	..
April	100	..	115	..	142	..	89	..	116	..
May	99	—1	120	..	170	..	97	..	126	..
June	91	Nil	118	..	120	..	86	..	107	..
July	111	+1	114	..	113	..	91	..	109	..

(a) Average of five weeks.
(b) Comprises electricity and gas showrooms, multiple radio and electrical shops (including multiple radio or television hire shops).
(c) As (b) except that electricity and gas showrooms are excluded.
(d) Comprises radio and electrical shops, cycle and perambulator shops.
(e) Includes credit traders calling on customers.
(f) Comprises durable goods shops (including co-operative societies durable goods departments), department stores, other general stores, general mail order houses and co-operative societies (non-durable goods departments).
*The inclusion of sales on budget accounts, etc., as from April 1964 (as noted in the Journal of July 10, 1964, page 77) has evidently changed the seasonal pattern of instalment credit sales of department stores, particularly at the turn of the year. In consequence the comparison of a current month's sales with those for the corresponding month a year earlier when that month is prior to May 1964 appears unreliable; for example, a very high increase for the December comparison and the counterbalancing decrease for the January comparison. Monthly percentage changes are not therefore given until May 1965.

Finance houses: new instalment credit extended

Table 4

Index numbers of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended direct to hirers per calendar month and percentage changes compared with a year earlier

Monthly average 1961 = 100

(Value in 1961)	Private cars – new (£93 million)		Private cars – used (£190 million)		Commercial motor vehicles – new and used (£89 million)		Motor cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles – new and used (£38 million)		Caravans – new and used (£12 million)		Farm equipment and tractors (£12 million)		Industrial and building plant and equipment (£48 million)		Household goods (a) (£59 million)		Other goods (£33 million)		All goods (£574 million)	
1962 Year	97	— 3	86	—14	77	—23	62	—39	93	— 7	77	—23	91	— 9	89	—11	87	—13	86	—15
1963 Year	134	+38	94	+10	80	+ 3	61	— 2	100	+ 8	87	+13	102	+12	97	+ 9	96	+10	97	+14
1964 Year	171	+28	127	+35	96	+21	69	+14	112	+12	105	+21	151	+49	96	— 1	129	+34	124	+27
1964 2nd quarter	205	+22	150	+36	110	+23	84	+ 7	135	+ 1	108	+29	165	+53	99	+ 7	130	+33	142	+27
3rd quarter	173	+27	137	+30	90	+15	83	+10	132	+10	116	+ 9	149	+45	85	—14	115	+22	126	+22
4th quarter	141	+20	110	+24	90	+10	56	+17	92	+18	107	+18	156	+48	94	—12	139	+31	112	+19
1965 1st quarter	192	+16	134	+21	97	+ 2	53	— 1	94	+ 8	76	—16	179	+32	74	—31	146	+12	129	+11
2nd quarter	227	+11	169	+13	107	— 3	83	— 2	163	+21	94	—13	198	+20	70	—29	168	+29	154	+ 8
1965 January	155	+ 7	98	+ 4	88	— 4	38	— 6	60	— 9	76	—22	144	+10	77	—37	141	+ 5	104	— 2
February	182	+15	135	+20	91	+ 1	52	— 9	90	+ 7	75	— 2	175	+26	67	—31	139	+12	125	+11
March	240	+23	170	+35	113	+ 9	68	+11	133	+18	76	—20	217	+60	78	—23	159	+21	157	+23
April	232	+11	179	+19	112	— 1	85	+13	155	+12	88	—27	176	+ 5	75	—27	162	+14	157	+ 8
May	224	+12	172	+15	112	+ 3	88	+ 1	164	+26	91	+ 4	205	+22	72	—28	178	+43	157	+11
June	224	+10	156	+ 4	97	— 9	76	—16	171	+24	103	—11	213	+34	63	—34	164	+32	147	+ 5
July	208	+ 3	154	+ 2	91	— 9	66	—24	153	+ 7	152	+31	191	+11	64	—24	157	+40	141	+ 1

(a) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

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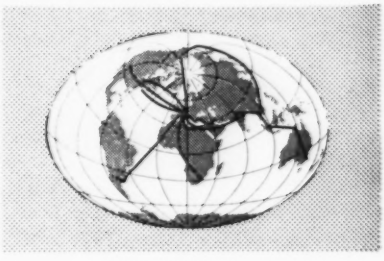

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Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

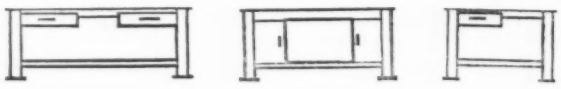
UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned Patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	August 2, 1965	
893,244	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique.	Loading and unloading nuclear fuel elements.
	August 6, 1965	
891,204	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique.	Levering casings containing solid material.
893,253	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Nuclear reactor moderator structures.
893,185	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Glass electrodes.
893,609	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Demagnetizing device.
893,978	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Emergency discharge of reactor fuel elements.
895,076	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Nuclear fuel element casings.
895,718	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Support housing for nuclear fuel elements.
896,756	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Fuel elements for nuclear reactors.
897,483	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Nuclear reactors.
897,499	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Nuclear reactors.
897,534	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Nuclear reactors.
898,013	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Remote indication of suspected elements in a network.
898,052	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Nuclear reactors.
898,259	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Producing discontinuous rotary movement.
901,137	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	High activity cells.
	August 9, 1965	
825,987	Kali-Chemie Akt. Ges.	Alkylating silicon tetrachloride.
	August 10, 1965	
898,451	Baker, J. Rd.	Dual purpose agricultural machines.
898,452	Baker, J. Rd.	Clearing land drainage ditches, etc.
981,452	Gevaert Photo Producten N.V.	Preparation of optical sensitizers.

Any person who claims that the patentees at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents, may apply for cancellation of endorsement of Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of the endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

Patent Office.



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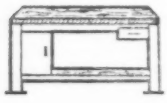

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United Kingdom private direct investment overseas

THE FOLLOWING table presents an analysis of Board of Trade figures of private direct investment overseas in a rather different form from those contained in the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 2, page 729:

United Kingdom private direct investment overseas (excluding oil)

£ million

		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
USA	Total	16·4	15·9	21·1*	10·2	25·9
	(a)	12·2	10·1	..	11·3	15·7
	(b)	1·4	2·1	..	—3·1	11·2
	(c)	2·8	3·7	..	2·0	—1·0
Canada	Total	37·3	28·6	19·0*	8·2	6·8
	(a)	13·3	8·5	..	8·9	9·7
	(b)	12·2	13·6	..	5·3	—1·7
	(c)	11·8	6·5	..	—6·0	—1·2
Latin America	Total	12·0	14·6	21·5	13·9	15·7
	(a)	6·0	7·6	6·3	6·4	8·6
	(b)	5·2	1·5	7·4	3·6	6·5
	(c)	0·9	5·5	7·8	3·9	0·6
EFTA	Total	0·7	3·9	11·4	18·9	15·9
	(a)	1·2	1·5	1·8	0·4	2·2
	(b)	1·3	2·1	4·4	8·6	5·3
	(c)	—1·8	0·3	5·2	9·9	8·4
EEC	Total	16·6	21·5	26·4	29·2	36·2
	(a)	10·2	4·3	9·7	7·0	7·8
	(b)	5·0	11·6	9·1	6·3	13·3
	(c)	1·4	5·6	7·6	15·9	15·1
Rest of Western Europe	Total	3·2	0·5	2·3	1·4	2·8
	(a)	0·6	0·4	1·2	1·0	1·7
	(b)	0·3	—0·6	0·1	0·5	1·5
	(c)	2·3	0·7	0·9	—0·2	—0·4
Other Non-Sterling Countries (including Japan)	Total	5·8	5·1	0·6	5·0	5·0
	(a)	4·3	1·8	1·1	3·4	2·7
	(b)	1·4	2·7	—0·1	2·5	—0·1
	(c)	0·1	0·6	—0·4	—0·9	2·3
South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Irish Republic	Total	44·9	89·1	54·6	75·0	112·8
	(a)	26·9	28·6	24·9	42·7	47·4
	(b)	13·1	32·0	21·8	28·1	14·3
	(c)	4·9	28·5	8·0	4·2	51·1
India	Total	12·7	13·5	14·0	14·1	14·4
	(a)	5·7	7·0	7·8	5·5	5·0
	(b)	1·5	3·4	7·6	2·4	3·8
	(c)	5·5	3·1	—1·4	6·2	5·5
Sterling Africa	Total	29·1	30·0	33·4	8·8	2·5
	(a)	8·4	6·5	—1·6	3·3	7·2
	(b)	7·6	7·5	13·5	6·6	1·2
	(c)	13·0	15·9	21·5	—1·1	—5·9
Malaysia	Total	6·5	9·5	7·7	7·3	3·5
	(a)	1·5	3·8	2·4	2·4	3·0
	(b)	—0·7	0·7	0·4	—1·5	—3·1
	(c)	5·7	4·9	4·9	6·4	3·6
Other Sterling Area Countries	Total	10·8	17·8	13·9	17·1	10·6
	(a)	2·9	4·9	2·7	2·7	7·0
	(b)	3·4	3·0	6·0	4·7	8·9
	(c)	4·5	9·9	5·2	9·7	—5·3
World	Total	196	250	226	209	252
	(a)	93	85	74	95	118
	(b)	52	80	82	64	61
	(c)	51	85	70	50	73

*North America 1961: Total: 40.1, (a) 17·8, (b) 11·7, (c) 10·6.
(a) Unremitted profits of subsidiaries.
(b) Changes in holdings of share and loan capital.
(c) Changes in head-office and inter-company indebtedness.
The symbol .. means not available. The items so marked have been suppressed to avoid disclosing information about individual enterprises.
Owing to rounding figures may not add through to the total.
All figures include an allowance for non-response.

EFTA INFORMATION CENTRE

The Board of Trade maintains an EFTA Information Centre to disseminate information about European Free Trade Association activities and to deal with general inquiries and advise on sources of more detailed information. Inquirers interested in any aspect of EFTA who do not know where to begin seeking information are invited to contact the EFTA Information Centre, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2479/2480).

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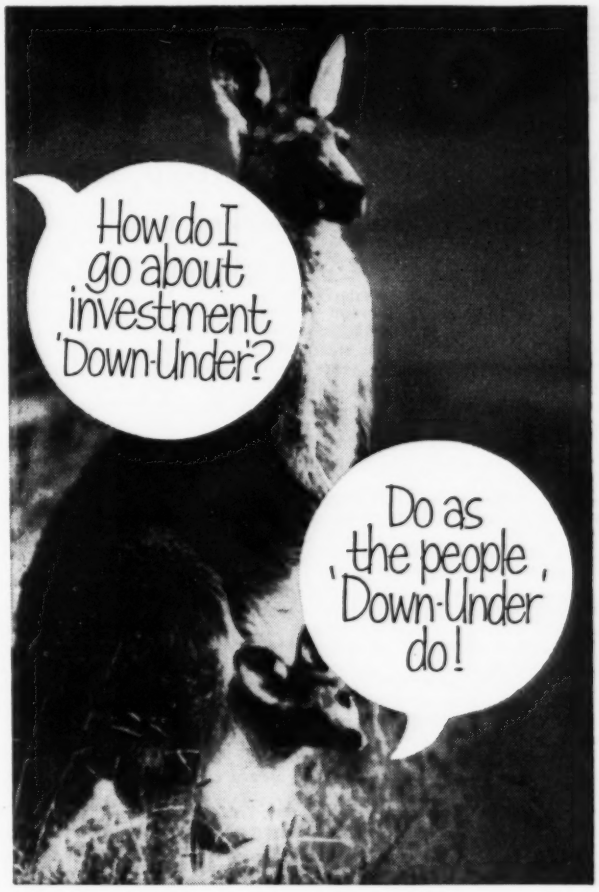

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Opportunities for British firms at Cologne fashion show

A report from the British Embassy, Bonn

THE INTERNATIONAL Men's Fashion Week 1965 (Internationale Herren-Mode-Woche) took place at the Cologne Exhibition grounds from August 27-29. The event, always significant in the men's fashion world, has steadily increased in stature over the past few years both nationally and internationally, and this year's turn out of exhibitors and trade visitors set the seal on what was to be from our point of view a very successful fair indeed. There were 489 exhibitors from 17 countries, including 175 foreign firms.

25,300 trade visitors came from 38 European and overseas countries, representing an increase of 25 per cent compared with 1964. Of these visitors, 8,100 (an increase of 44 per cent over 1964) were foreigners.

An international exhibition of machinery for the clothing industry which ran concurrently with the 'Fashion Week', attracted 112 exhibitors including 34 foreign firms from nine countries.

At this 'Forum of Men's Fashion' every fifth manufacturer comes from abroad and it would be surprising if what Britain has to offer among all that is best at the fair ground found no takers. In fact many of our 20 exhibitors, including the six on the Board of Trade joint venture stand, and three in the machinery exhibition, returned from their 'Bank Holiday' weekend in Cologne with prospects which, if properly exploited, should keep their banks busy now and for some time to come.

Three large halls were used for a display of clothing that will be worn in spring and summer 1966 and business was reported as varying from good to beyond expectations Many supplementary orders were also taken for knitwear, shirts, ties and accessories for the 1965/66 autumn and winter trade. Seven fashion parades were held whose main purpose was to demonstrate future styling and colour tendencies. 1966 will see, it was said, colours like 'curry', 'copper', 'brass' with 'dove-blue' and shades of grey! An inspection of models in the special prestige display delighted the eye, and it is an unfortunate fact that no British firms applied in time to take part in the parades or prestige display.

The final judgment on Continental and overseas taste, styles, etc., must obviously rest with the buyers concerned. We confine ourselves to the fact that everything in the way of clothing that British buyers and sellers could wish to see is to be seen at this annual fair. The resultant information and experience is invaluable to any would-be exporter in this line of country.

The British joint venture stand under the auspices of the Board of Trade, designed by the Central Office of Information and executed by a firm of German contractors was very attractive. It was constantly manned by a first class group of six exhibitors who maintained the British image at a very high level throughout the exhibition. The stand dressing was of a high order and this went far towards attracting buyers who came from most countries in Europe as well as from Africa, Australia, the United States and Cyprus.

The firms concerned in this very successful venture were: City Knitwear Ltd., Daylin Menswear Ltd., Honorbilt Ltd., Men's Style from Great Britain Ltd., Society Styles Ltd., and Fredc. Theak and Co. Ltd. They are to be congratulated on a praiseworthy effort which, to their own telling, brought 'grist to their mills' from Germany and other countries in excess of £30,000 in firm orders as well as many genuine inquiries which will keep them busy for some time to come. What was particularly satisfying about this joint venture was the repeated statement that 'our products are competitive not only in quality, as we were always convinced, but also in price with those of Common Market countries'. As a corollary, our exhibitors reported more sales to and more inquiries from Germany than can be recalled at previous men's fashion weeks.

The 11 independent exhibitors had their share of the takings and it would be reasonable to assume that, when the news gets home, more of our clothing manufacturers will wish to come to Cologne, if not, we can only say that undoubted opportunities in the Common Market countries, in the European Free Trade Area and elsewhere which we could seize will not go a-begging but will be snapped up by our competitors.

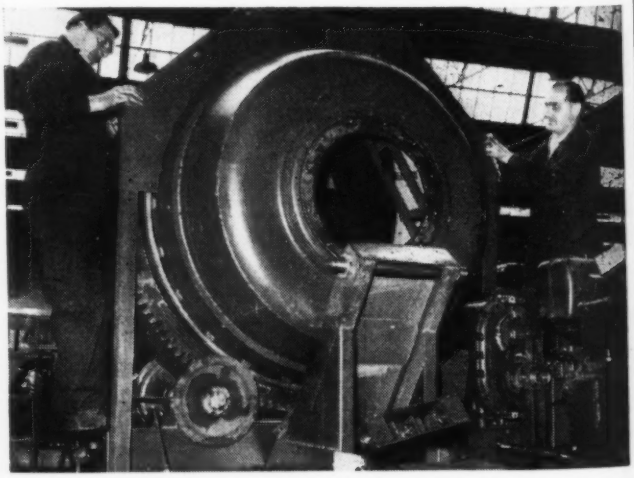
However small £30,000 worth of export orders after three days at Cologne may appear to some, it is a gratifying and tangible result which, together with the follow-up of numerous genuine inquiries, could snowball into big business for the firms concerned. Many more of our well-known firms should make it their concern also.

It must be emphasized however, that the 'early birds catch the worm'. The demand for space at Cologne fairs exceeds the supply despite constant extension, and late applicants must take what is left.

The Lord Mayor of Cologne and Mr. D. N. Royce, Counsellor (Commercial) at the Embassy, visited the British Joint Venture stand and Independent British Exhibitors during the course of the fair. The comments they heard gave no reason to be other than very satisfied with the value of British participation.

Next year's event takes place from August 26-28.

Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State (Shipping), Board of Trade (second right) recently opened the Rank-Bush Murphy's television and radio show at the Savoy Hotel, London. With him are (from left to right): Mr. Graham Dowson, marketing director of the Rank Organisation; Miss L. Goldberg, of Austria; and Miss Y. Taffese, of Ethiopia. A number of air hostesses were invited to the opening to emphasize Rank-Bush Murphy's expanding exports of radio and television products.



The multi-million pound rebuilding of Barce in North Africa following an earthquake in 1961 has now started, and Moore's Plant of Tottenham have supplied a Winget 10 NT/R concrete mixer to Humphries Limited of London, acting on behalf of a local firm of contractors who have been awarded a contract for the building of 14 blocks of flats. The picture shows a final stage in the construction of the mixer.

'INTERCOM' (OCT 30th - NOV 7th 1965)
2nd International Fair of Communications will feature the latest communications by sea, river, lake, road, rail, air, radio, post and cinema plus sections on new materials, auxiliary equipment & services.

OCTOBER 30th **GENOA** NOVEMBER 7th

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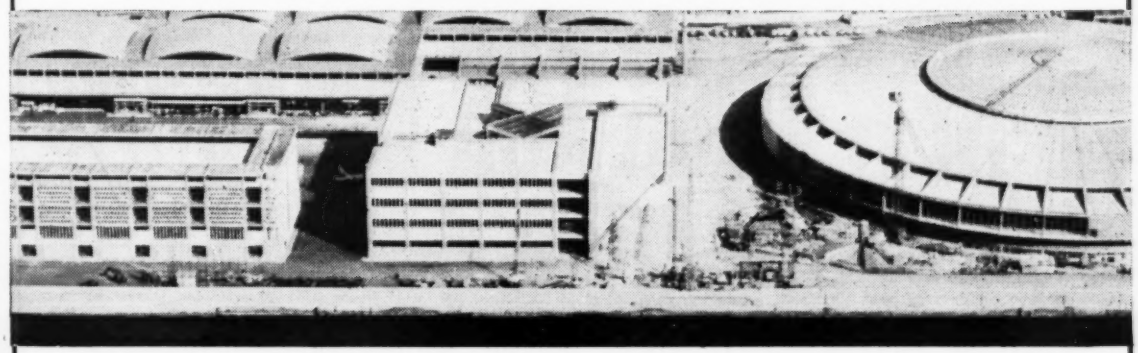

2nd International Aeronautical Show will feature aircraft & parts—airport installations & equipment—operational air activity—organisation of air traffic.

Full information can be obtained from:
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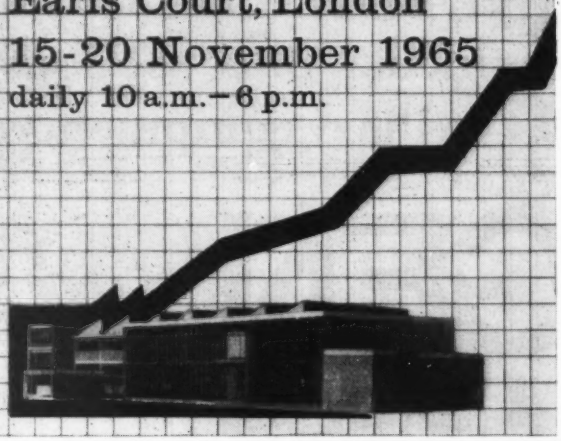
INDUSTRY '65

The International Industrial Equipment and Services Exhibition
Earls Court, London
15-20 November 1965
daily 10 a.m.–6 p.m.



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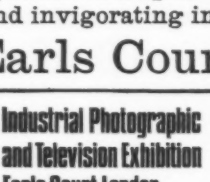
Earls Court, London 15-20 November 1965

Industrial Photographic and Television Exhibition
Earls Court London
15-20 November 1965



Sponsored by: The London Chamber of Commerce, *The Financial Times* and *Industrial Equipment News*.

INDUSTRY '65—the International Industrial Equipment and Services Exhibition will be held concurrently with the Industrial Photographic and Television Exhibition at Earls Court. Separate tickets will be supplied but tickets for one exhibition will automatically admit visitors, free of charge, to the other exhibition.

For further information please write to the organisers:

Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House,
1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.
Telephone: CHAncery 9011.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:*

	Date last published	Date next published
Europe	*Sept. 3*	*Dec. 3*
Outside Europe	*July 2*	*Oct. 1*
United Kingdom	*Aug. 6*	*Nov. 5*

There are no immediate amendments and additions to the three lists.

55 UK firms exhibit at Levant fair

DURING THE LAST five years, Southern Italy has developed rapidly both in industry and agriculture. New industries such as the Italsider steelworks and Cementir cement factory at Taranto, the Monteshell petrochemical plant at Brindisi and the Peroni and Dreher breweries at Bari and Massafra are only a few examples, and in Bari alone, 11 new factories are in production and a further 21 are under construction. In the agricultural sector, new food and fruit processing and canning plants, wine distilleries, etc., now absorb about 8 per cent of local products, a substantial proportion of which is being exported for the first time.

It is in this atmosphere of progress and development that the turnstiles of the 29th Levant Fair began rotating on September 7, and it is estimated that by the time they stop on September 20, about 2½ million people will have passed through them. The exhibitors number about 8,000, of which 3,000 are of foreign origin from 36 countries. The products of about 55 United Kingdom firms are on show, and there is a British Commercial Information Office, sponsored by the Board of Trade.

The Levant Fair has risen in classification to the third most important event of this nature in Italy, and in 1964, about 98,000 qualified buyers visited the Fair and purchased or placed orders to a total value of Lire 20 milliard (about £12 million), of which the agricultural sector, including the sale of cattle, amounted to Lire 5 milliard. The Fair is essentially a trade show and an international shop window which attracts buyers and visitors from the whole of Southern Italy as well as a large number from the Middle East and Africa. Products which usually register the highest sales are building, road construction and agricultural machinery and equipment, together with that of thoroughbred cattle.

One of the current criticisms in this area is that Italian representatives of United Kingdom firms, most of whom are rightly situated in the main commercial or industrial towns in the north, tend to overlook the growing market potential of the south. There appears to be some justification for this criticism as only six out of the 55 United Kingdom firms who are participating at the Fair through their Italian representatives, have local sub-agents. The pattern of trade whereby firms tend and prefer to work through a main agent rather than direct with foreign manufacturers, may to some extent account for this situation. Nevertheless, a certain amount of business with the United Kingdom is done by direct individual orders from industrialists, contractors, farmers, etc., but it is fairly certain that this could be substantially increased by appointing more sub-agents in this area.

Because the stonework of the Houses of Parliament is being so defaced by pigeons, the Ministry of Public Building & Works has asked Rentokil Laboratories Ltd. to apply their Scarecrow Strip bird repellent to New Palace Yard area and the twin towers of Westminster Hall. Work started on August 25, and in order to gain access to the higher ledges, Rentokil are using a fire engine with a 100ft. turntable ladder. The ornamented stonework includes many statues and gargoyles which will also be protected. Scarecrow Strip has been used to protect buildings in Paris, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Canada, South Africa, the Persian Gulf and on the British Embassy in Warsaw.

British exhibitors at Paris leather week

THIRTY-FIVE FIRMS are participating in official British exhibits at the Semaine Internationale du Cuir (International Leather Week Exhibition), Paris, from September 10 to 15. 'Joint venture' displays have been arranged in collaboration with the Board of Trade by the British Leather Federation, the Leather Importers', Factors' and Merchants' Association and the Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain. The area covered by these displays exceeds 4,400 sq. ft.

Six member firms of the Clothing Manufacturers' Federation will be exhibiting as a group for the first time. Their exhibits will comprise suede and leather garments for both sexes, and include casual jackets, day and evening dresses, waistcoats, suits and sheepskin coats.

Exhibits on the group stand of the British Leather Federation will include leathers suitable for many industries and will range from soft suede to the toughest hide. Aniline, patent, nappa, grains and pigments will be among the variety of finishes seen. Ostrich, crocodile, lizard and seal skins will be shown by the 21 member firms as well as the more usual calf, kid and sheepskins.

The eight member firms of the Leather Importers', Factors' and Merchants' Association, who are suppliers of all types of leathers, hides and skins, will display clothing and both upper and lining footwear leathers.

Each association will have its own trade information inquiry bureau where advice about all members will be available. Other British leather producers are expected to take part independently elsewhere in the exhibition. British exports of leather products and machinery in the first six months of this year exceeded £22 million.

Board of Trade minister to visit Moscow

MR. EDWARD REDHEAD, Minister of State (Overseas) Board of Trade, will be making his first visit to the Soviet Union today (September 10), to see the British contribution to the International Exhibition 'Chemistry in Industry, Construction and Agriculture' being held in the Sokolniki Park, Moscow, from September 11-26 and to attend the opening ceremony.

Thirty companies will take part in the British Pavilion which covers an area of some 40,000 sq. ft. The Pavilion was originally built for the 1961 All British Fair and an extension is now being constructed by the USSR-All Union-Chamber of Commerce, organizers of the exhibition. The wide range of British chemical products being displayed will include organic and mineral chemicals such as vegetable oils, hydrogen, petroleum and acids. Computers and instrument controls will be shown as well as a comprehensive selection of machinery and plant including equipment to meet difficult conditions of corrosion, pressure and temperature. Processes of particular merit include a steam reforming process for gas from a petroleum distillate; a method of air separation to produce high purity nitrogen; and a process for simultaneous production of olefins and aromatics.

In 1964 Britain sold to the USSR £10·3 million worth of chemicals and chemical plant – our second best export to that country. (Britain's largest export to Russia is machinery (other than chemical plant) worth £13.8 million in 1964.) As the Soviet authorities have undertaken to increase the scale of their purchases of United Kingdom goods so as to redress Britain's adverse trade balance with them, this exhibition – which is the largest technical display of British products to be held in the Soviet Union since 1961 – provides a good opportunity for showing some of the chemical products and machinery Britain can export.

Board of Trade minister to visit Cologne Food Fair

MR. EDWARD REHDEAD, Minister of State (Overseas), Board of Trade, will be attending the opening ceremony of the Cologne Fine Foods and Provisions Exhibition (ANUGA) on September 25.

After the ceremony the Minister of State will tour the exhibition and visit the British stands which will again form one of the largest foreign contingents at this biennial event. Thirty-seven firms will take part in the 'joint venture' display covering an area of some 10,000 sq. ft. This has been organized by the Food Manufacturers' Federation Inc., in collaboration with the Board of Trade. Products from many other British firms will be seen on the stands of their German agents.

Visitors to the group exhibit will be able to eat at the Wimpy Bar – only the third to be seen in Germany – or the Clipper Bar where English-style tea will be served and tea-tasting sessions held. They will also be able to watch loaves being made and see a wide range of food and beverages for both domestic and catering use. The epicure and gourmet will be provided for by a selection of exotic fare, and there will be an impressive display of canned products and confectionery.

This exhibition, which is the world's largest for food and drink, will close on October 3.

Exports of British food and beverages totalled £105 million in the first six months of 1965. Over £6 million worth went to Western Germany.

ANUGA

COLOGNE

EXHIBITION of FINE FOODS and PROVISIONS

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Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

British loan to Turkey

AN AGREEMENT was signed in Ankara on September 2, by the British Ambassador and Turkish authorities for the loan of up to £2 million to the Turkish Government to meet the foreign exchange costs of construction of a polythene plant at Izmit. The loan is for 25 years and both the payment of interest and the repayment of capital will be waived for the first seven years.

This is a loan promised last year, within the Aid to Turkey Consortium, to assist development projects within Turkey's first five-year plan.

With an annual capacity of 12,000 tons of polythene and polythene granules, the plant will form part of the petro-chemical industry which is designed to make Turkey largely independent of foreign raw materials for her plastic manufacturing industry and to promote the development of that industry.

The plant has been designed by the British firm, Simon-Carves of Cheshire, based on ICI 'know-how' and its construction will be supervised by Simon-Carves for the Turkish company, Petkim. It is expected to come into operation at the end of 1967 or early in 1968.

Iraq and Turkey

AN AGREEMENT was signed on August 3 in Baghdad between the Iraqi Minister of Economics, Sayed Kadhim Abdul Hamid, and the Turkish Ambassador, Mr. B. V. Karatay.

This agreement provides for the export to Turkey of dates, cement, petroleum, etc., and for the import from Turkey of dried fruits, tomato puree, olive oil, cotton and wool products, tools and machinery.

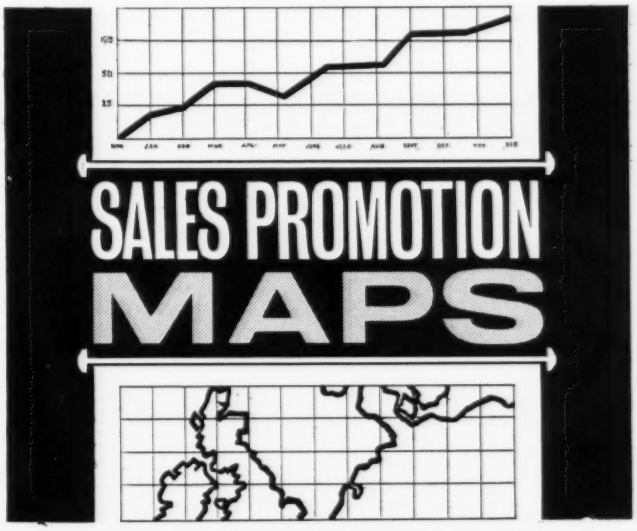
Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2357).

A BEA order for 15 Hawker Siddeley Trident 2E aircraft was confirmed recently when Mr. Anthony Milward, chairman of British European Airways, and Sir Arnold Hall, managing director of the Hawker Siddeley Group and chairman of Hawker Siddeley Aviation, jointly signed the £30 million contract in London. Like the Trident 1 the new Trident 2E has three rear-mounted Rolls-Royce Spey engines, but it has a larger capacity, carrying up to 109 tourist class passengers. Its extended range will enable it to operate non-stop services between London and the Middle East. This picture at the signing ceremony shows, left to right seated, Mr. Henry E. Marking, chief executive of BEA, Mr. Anthony H. Milward, chairman of BEA, and Sir Arnold Hall, managing director of the Hawker Siddeley Group.

INDUSTRIAL FILM CATALOGUE

A new (1964-65) *edition of the Central Office of Information industrial catalogue* Films for Industry *has been published. It contains* 793 *films and* 43 *filmstrips, which are available from Central Film Library and its branch libraries in Scotland and Wales. The films and filmstrips listed – including* 182 *new films,* 112 *of them British – are intended for instruction and training and for the promotion of industrial productivity, health and safety. The films are selected with the help of an advisory panel on which both sides of industry are represented, in addition to some Government departments and sponsored bodies. The Board of Trade is a member of this panel.*

The catalogue is available from the Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, London, W.3. Price 4*s. post free.*



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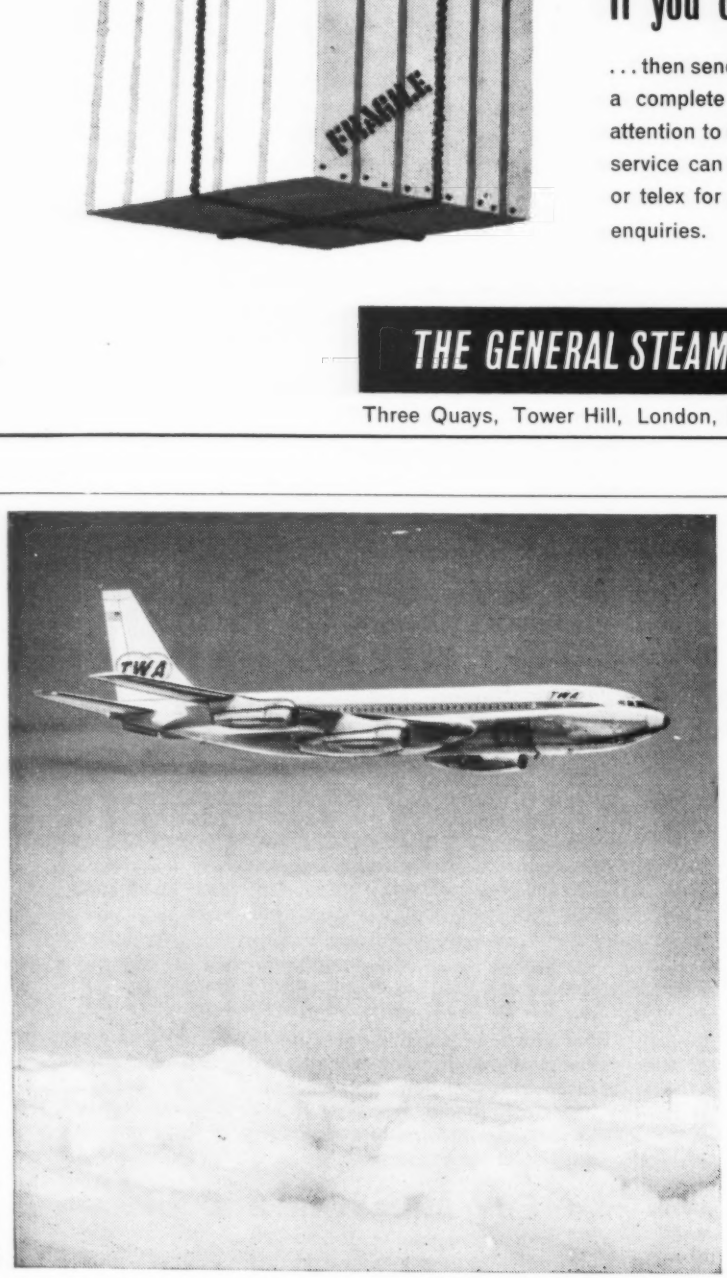

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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin.'

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers, country and commodity in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

The number in brackets indicates the Export Service Bulletin in which published.

ALGERIA

(172/65) Road Construction for Circonscription des Travaux Publics et de Hydraulique. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 15. E.S.B. 20892/65.

ANGOLA

(172/65) Radar Apparatus for Angolan Railways. October 6. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 31068/65.

AUSTRALIA

(174/65) Pumping Equipment for Mareeba Shire Council. September 27. E.S.B. 31395/65.

(175/65) Data Processing System for Commonwealth Stores Supply and Tender Board. October 26. E.S.B. 31846/65.*

(176/65) Rolling Stock for South Australian Railways Commissioner. October 29. E.S.B. 31667/65.

(173/65) Telecommunication System for Overseas Telecommunications Commission. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to November 30. E.S.B. 20768/65.

(174/65) Lift Gates for City of Rockhampton. October 11. E.S.B. 31396/65.

CANADA

(171/65) Transformers for Manitoba Hydro. September 23. E.S.B. 30612/65.*

CEYLON

(176/65) Aluminium Sulphate for Ministry of Defence and External Affairs. October 13. E.S.B. 31654/65.

(176/65) Paper for Milk Board. October 5. E.S.B. 31662/65.

(172/65) Batteries for Vehicles for Ceylon Transport Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 30602/65.*

Ministry of Health:

(176/65) Pharmaceuticals. November 16. E.S.B. 31668/65.*

(171/65) X-ray Film and Chemicals. October 12. E.S.B. 30994/65.*

Associated Motorways Ltd.:

(172/65) Chemicals, (Private Tender.) September 29. E.S.B. 30997/65.

(176/65) Cable and Tyre Production Materials. (Private Tender.) October 13. E.S.B. 31316/65.

The largest ocean-going vessel ever to transit the St. Lawrence Seaway, the ss 'Wearfield' (Federal Commerce), recently unloaded 7,000 tons of British steel in Cleveland for the Ford Motor Co. in Cleveland and Canton, Ohio. This followed a large consignment of British steel for the Chrysler plant at Twinsburg, Ohio (the first part of a 50,000 ton consignment of British steel for Chrysler in Ohio and Detroit) and preceded the arrival of the ss 'Wearmouth' carrying a further consignment of 1,200 tons of British steel for Ford (Cleveland) and 1,400 tons for Chrysler (Detroit).

COLOMBIA

(176/65) Cables and Accessories for Empresa Publicas de Medellin. September 30. E.S.B. 31690/65.*

(175/65) Crane for La Industria Licorera de Caldas. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 30. E.S.B. 30002/65.*

COSTA RICA

(173/65) Hospital Equipment for La Seccion de Proveeduria de la Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social. September 22. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 31317/65.*

CYPRUS

(174/65) Drilling Equipment for Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. October 9. E.S.B. 31370/65.*

EGYPT

Egyptian Starch and Glucose Mnfg. Co.:

(176/65) Sluice Valves. October 31. E.S.B. 31659/65.*

(175/65) Pumps; Valves. September 30. E.S.B. 31660/65.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(175/65) Hydraulic Jacks. September 24. E.S.B. 31631/65.*

(175/65) Relays. September 29. E.S.B. 31636/65.*

(171/65) Workshop Equipment, Tools and Spare Parts. September 25. E.S.B. 31007/65.*

(172/65) Axle Box Springs. September 24. E.S.B. 31005/65.*

(175/65) Demulsibility Apparatus. September 24. E.S.B. 31633/65.*

(171/65) Hydraulic Press. September 27. E.S.B. 31000/65.*

(171/65) Graphited Packing, etc. September 27. E.S.B. 31004/65.*

(171/65) Steel. September 25. E.S.B. 31021/65.*

(171/65) Ball Valves. September 24. E.S.B. 31022/65.*

(171/65) Tyres. September 25. E.S.B. 31023/65.*

(175/65) Crane. September 24. E.S.B. 31637/65.*

(175/65) Wool and Man-made Fibres. October 12. E.S.B. 31639/65.*

(175/65) Calcium Carbonate, September 27. E.S.B. 31638/65.*

(175/65) Furnace pH Meter. September 24. E.S.B. 31634/65.*

(175/65) Measuring Equipment. September 24. E.S.B. 31632/65.*

(175/65) Dyestuffs. September 27. E.S.B. 31630/65.*

FRANCE

(173/65) Miscellaneous Equipment for Le Ministere de l'Education Nationale. (Advance Information.) Closing date various from September 7, 1965 to January 10, 1966. E.S.B. 31567/65.

GERMANY

(173/65) Telephone Exchange Construction for Landespostdirektion, Berlin. (Pre-qualification Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 31313/65.

GREECE

Ministry of Trade:

(174/65) Railway Equipment; Diesel Engines; Pumps. September 29. E.S.B. 31366/65.*

(174/65) Typewriters. September 22. E.S.B. 31369/65.*

(173/65) Laboratory Equipment. September 28. E.S.B. 31363/65.*

(173/65) Railway Sleepers. September 27. E.S.B. 31362/65.*

INDIA

(173/65) Phenol Fibre Sheet for Indian Telephone Industries. November 15. E.S.B. 31312/65.

(174/65) Power Transformer for National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. September 27. E.S.B. 31389/65.

(173/65) Transformers for Rajasthan State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 28165/65.*

(173/65) Rectifiers for Central Railway Electricity Department. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to October 15. E.S.B. 22164/65.

(176/65) Radio Relay System for Western Railways. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 28745/65.*

(174/65) Copper Wire for Kerala State Electricity Board. September 22. E.S.B. 31393/65.

(174/65) Cranes for Government of Kerala, Port Department. October 20. E.S.B. 31388/65.

(173/65) Transformers for Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. October 18. E.S.B. 31310/65.

(174/65) Heavy Duty Blank Press for Government of Andhra Pradesh. Irrigation Department. September 25. E.S.B. 31385/65.

Yamuna Hydro-Electric Scheme:

(173/65) Dam Gates and Hoists. (Further Information.) (Closing date further postponed to October 11. E.S.B. 9995/65.

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(173/65) Emergency Gates. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to November 1. E.S.B. 21552/65.

Beas Purchase Organization:
(173/65) Locomotive. Closing date postponed to September 30. E.S.B. 16494/65.
(172/65) Drilling Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27854/65.*
(173/65) Expulsion Fuses. October 25. E.S.B. 31309/65.*

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited:
(174/65) Electric Motors. September 29. E.S.B. 31601/65.
(174/65) Cables. September 28. E.S.B. 31377/65.

Director General of Supplies and Disposals:
(174/65) Capstan Lathe. October 8. E.S.B. 31384/65.*
(174/65) Telegraph Equipment. October 12. E.S.B. 31391/65.*
(174/65) Plate Straightening Machine. October 7. E.S.B. 31383/65.*

IRAN

(174/65) Winches for Steel Corporation of Iran. November 13. E.S.B. 31605/65.*
(175/65) Glass Equipment for Iranian Factories Corporation. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to October 18. E.S.B. 19987/65.*

Iranian State Railways:
(173/65) Weighbridge. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 28962/65.*
(173/65) Refrigerator Units. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 28963/65.*
(173/65) Railway Coach Spare Parts. November 17. E.S.B. 31332/65.*
(173/65) Pumping Sets; Tranformer. November 13. E.S.B. 31331/65.*
(173/65) Railway Coach Spare Parts. November 18. E.S.B. 31333/65.*
(173/65) Nuts and Bolts. November 14. E.S.B. 31330/65.*
(174/65) Babbit. December 1. E.S.B. 31386/65.*
(173/65) Mobile Cranes. (Further Information.) Tender documents (specification in French) available. E.S.B. 30020/65.*

IRAQ

(175/65) Locomotives for Directorate General of Railways. October 18. E.S.B. 31621/65.
(175/65) Wire for Director General Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. September 29. E.S.B. 31620/65.
(174/65) Fertilizer Project for Ministry of Industry. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26916/65.*
(175/65) Metals for the Administration of Distribution of Oil Products. (Further Information.) Closing date now October 3. E.S.B. 24297/65.*

Ministry of Finance:
(174/65) Paper. November 21. E.S.B. 31612/65.
(174/65) Cinematography Equipment. October 24. E.S.B. 31613/65.

Iraqi Ports Administration:
(174/65) Diesel Alternator Sets. September 23. E.S.B. 31608/65.*
(174/65) Street Lighting Fittings. September 23. E.S.B. 31607/65.*

Ministry of Defence:
(174/65) Glass Tubes and Cork Plugs. October 16. E.S.B. 31400/65.*
(175/65) Civil Engineering Project. October 12. E.S.B. 31622/65.
(175/65) Water Project Enlargement. (Re-Issue of Tender.) Closing date now November 13. E.S.B. 19393/65.
(174/65) Identity Discs and Bandages. (Further Information.) October 16. E.S.B. 10369/65.*
(174/65) Water and Sewage Project. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 30052/65.*

Ministry of Municipal and Village Affairs:
(175/65) Sewerage Works. November 27. E.S.B. 31615/65.
(174/65) Chlorine and Containers. October 18. E.S.B. 31614/65.

Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:
(174/65) Elevated Service Tank. November 2. E.S.B. 31616/65.
(174/65) Insulators Etc. September 28. E.S.B. 31617/65.
(175/65) Water Supply Scheme. November 2. E.S.B. 31619/65.
(175/65) Elevated Service Tank. November 2. E.S.B. 31618/65.
(175/65) Bleaching Powder. September 28. E.S.B. 31672/65.
(174/65) Transfer of Electrical Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 30050/65.*

JAMAICA

(172/65) Power Station Equipment (Pre-qualification) for Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 31032/65.

JAPAN

(174/65) Dump Trucks for Electric Power Development Co. Ltd. September 30. E.S.B. 31359/65.

JORDAN

(172/65) Extension of Cement Factory for Jordan Cement Factories Co. October 2. E.S.B. 23685/65.*

KOREA

Office of Supply:
(172/65) Meters and Electrical Equipment. September 25. E.S.B. 31092/65.*
(175/65) Miscellaneous Equipment. October 1. E.S.B. 31627/65.*
(175/65) Chemicals. September 30. E.S.B. 31629/65.*

KUWAIT

Central Tenders Committee:
(173/65) Pipes and Fittings. September 26. E.S.B. 31339/65.*
(173/65) Cooling Tower. September 26. E.S.B. 31340/65.*
(173/65) Isolating Switches. October 3. E.S.B. 31345/65.
(173/65) Batteries. September 29. E.S.B. 31338/65.*

LEBANON

La Regie Libanaise des Tabacs:
(173/65) Paper. September 23. E.S.B. 31350/65.*
(173/65) Paper, Cardboard. September 28. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 31352/65.*
(173/65) Cigarette Paper. September 24. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 31351/65.*

LIBYA

(172/65) Hospital Construction for Barce Reconstruction Organization. November 17. E.S.B. 31094/65.

MALAYSIA

(172/65) Miscellaneous Equipment for Ministry of Defence. Various closing dates up to October 1. E.S.B. 31029/65.

MOROCCO

(173/65) Dam Construction for Office de Mise en Valeur Agricole. (Further Information.) Pre-qualification documents now available. E.S.B. 29774/65.*

NEW ZEALAND

(172/65) Electro-Pneumatic Equipment for New Zealand Railways. September 22. E.S.B. 31307/65.*

General Post Office, Wellington:
(172/65) Radio Equipment. September 24. E.S.B. 31055/65.*
(176/65) Towels. September 24. E.S.B. 31658/65.*
(172/65) Pressure Gauges. September 30. E.S.B. 31308/65.*
(176/65) Glass Paper. September 30. E.S.B. 31657/65.*

PAKISTAN

(174/65) Vacuum Ejector Assembly for Pakistan Western Railway. September 23. E.S.B. 31378/65.
(172/65) Telecommunication Equipment for Director-General, Telegraph and Telephone Department. September 30. E.S.B. 31073/65.*

PARAGUAY

(172/65) Roadworks for Municipality of Asuncion. September 28. E.S.B. 31334/65.

SINGAPORE

Singapore Polytechnic:
(173/65) Engineering Equipment. October 4. E.S.B. 31304/65.
(173/65) Telecommunications Equipment. October 4. E.S.B. 31305/65.
(173/65) Pumps, Pipes and Fittings. October 4. E.S.B. 31306/65.

SOUTH AFRICA

(171/65) Street Lighting Lanterns for the City of Durban. September 24. E.S.B. 31020/65.*
(173/65) Power Equipment for South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation. Closing date restricted to September 22. E.S.B. 30953/65.*

Mr. Roger Nelson (left), with Miss Jenny Chillcott of Yardleys Ltd., and Mr. Eugene H. Harrison, British Vice-Consul (Commercial), Minneapolis, at Daytons department store, Minneapolis. The occasion was a promotion of Roger Nelson clothes for young moderns. Mr. Nelson, who has been named 'leading British designer under 30,' by the American Merchandising Corporation and the American division of Yardley (see Board of Trade Journal, *July 16, page 124) is seen wearing his award.*

(176/65) Insulators for Department of Posts and Telegraphs. September 27. E.S.B. 31651/65.*

State Tender Board:
(176/65) Electronic Instruments. September 24. E.S.B. 31656/65.*
(176/65) Cranes. September 27. E.S.B. 31650/65.*
(171/65) Grinders. September 24. E.S.B. 30959/65.*
(171/65) Autoclaves. September 23. E.S.B. 30966/65.*
(172/65) Laboratory Equipment. September 27. E.S.B. 31043/65.*
(171/65) Grasscutter. September 22. E.S.B. 30967/65.*
(171/65) Photographic Equipment. September 22. E.S.B. 31013/65.*
(171/65) Fluorescent Light and Magnifier. September 24. E.S.B. 30965/65.*
(176/65) Dynamometer. September 28. E.S.B. 31653/65.*
(176/65) Laboratory Equipment. September 28. E.S.B. 31643/65.*
(176/65) Medical Equipment. September 28. E.S.B. 31647/65.*
(176/65) Pyranometers. September 27. E.S.B. 31652/65.
(176/65) Airfield Lighting Installations. September 28. E.S.B. 31645/65.*
(176/65) Transmitter/Receiver. October 20. E.S.B. 31648/65.*
(175/65) Rolling Mills. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 30. E.S.B. 27505/65.*
(175/65) Cable. September 30. E.S.B. 31641/65.*
(175/65) Saws. September 30. E.S.B. 31642/65.*
(175/65) Electrical Equipment. September 23. E.S.B. 31644/65.*

SPAIN

(173/65) Postal Machinery for Ministerio de la Gobernacion. October 8. E.S.B. 31390/65.

SUDAN

Sudan Railways:
(174/65) Permanent Way Materials. October 6. E.S.B. 31349/65.*
(174/65) Lifting Slings and Shackles. September 29. E.S.B. 31348/65.*
(173/65) Sand Cleaning Plant. September 28. E.S.B. 31347/65.*

SYRIA

(174/65) Chemicals for Syrian Tobacco Monopoly. September 23. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 31610/65.*

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(173/65) Railway Construction for Ministry of Communications. (Re-issue of Tender.) Closing date now December 15. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 35147/64.*

TANZANIA

Central Tender Board:

(172/65) Pharmaceuticals. September 23. E.S.B. 31080/65.

(172/65) Mattresses and Bedsteads. September 30. E.S.B. 31081/65.

THAILAND

(172/65) Power Equipment for Yanhee Electricity Authority. October 5. E.S.B. 31063/65.

TRINIDAD

(172/65) Medical and Surgical Instruments for Ministry of Health and Housing. October 1. E.S.B. 31075/65.*

TUNISIA

(175/65) Pharmaceuticals for Pharmacie Centrale de Tunisie. October 20. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 31611/65.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(174/65) Turbine Governors for Corps of Engineers. October 5. E.S.B. 31609/65.*

URUGUAY

State Oil Refinery:

(174/65) De-Emulsifier. September 30. E.S.B. 31356/65.

(174/65) Chromatographer. September 29. E.S.B. 31354/65.

(174/65) Liquid Chlorine. September 24. E.S.B. 31602/65.

VIETNAM

(173/65) Dredger Spare Parts for Central Purchasing Authority. September 29. E.S.B. 31329/65.*

Oporto Tramways Services has ordered another 90 of these rear-engined Leyland Atlantean double-deck buses and 45 underfloor-engined Leyland Worldmaster single-deckers in a £1¼ million batch of truck and bus contracts which Leyland Motors have just won from Portugal.

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference number, country and commodity in all inquiries.

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Algeria/Ivory Coast
(175/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 12515/G.

Argentina
(173/65) Agency inquiry for oil drilling equipment. E.S.B. 30566/65.

Australia
(171/65) Inquiry for steel plate finishing equipment. E.S.B. 30713/65.
(175/65) Manufacture under licence – leather working machinery. E.S.B. 31569/65.

Bahamas
(172/65) Agency inquiry for nails. E.S.B. 30270/65.

British Guiana
(171/65) Agency inquiry for refrigerators. E.S.B. 30724/65.
(173/65) Agency inquiry for bridal headwear. E.S.B. 31420/65.

Cameroon, Federal Republic of
(173/65) Inquiry for carbon steel. E.S.B. 31453/65.

Canada
(173/65) Inquiry for universal steel worker. E.S.B. 31251/65.
(175/65) Inquiry for plant for the manufacture of pumps. E.S.B. 27786/65.
(175/65) Inquiry for aquarium systems and equipment. E.S.B. 31902/65.
(172/65) Inquiry for leathers. E.S.B. 24649/65.
(172/65) Inquiry for resins; slitting machines; wood pulp. E.S.B. 30143/65.
(174/65) Inquiry for 'para-medical' products. E.S.B. 31233/65.
(172/65) Manufacture under licence – domestic electrical appliances. E.S.B 28226/65.

Colombia
(172/65) Agency inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 30870/65.
(172/65) Inquiry for gear pumps. E.S.B. 31189/65.
(173/65) Inquiry for confectionery-making plant. E.S.B. 30407/65.
(172/65) Manufacture under licence – industrial fans. E.S.B. 31137/65.

Denmark
(172/65) Inquiry for carpets. E.S.B. 31215/65.

Ecuador
(172/65) Inquiry for hotel construction equipment, materials and fittings. E.S.B. 31262/65.

Fiji
(174/65) Agency inquiry for brushware. E.S.B. 31460/65.

Finland
(173/65) Agency inquiry for worsted fabrics. E.S.B. 31260/65.

France
(175/65) Agency inquiry for laundry and dry-cleaning equipment. E.S.B. 31754/65.
(175/65) Inquiry for key-rings. E.S.B. 31547/65.
(175/65) Manufacture under licence – chemical products. Further Information. E.S.B. 30140/65.

France/Israel
(175/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 9552/G.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(173/65) Agency inquiry for diesel motors; generators. E.S.B. 31274/65.
(172/65) Agency inquiry for electrical consumer goods. E.S.B. 31179/65.
(174/65) Agency inquiry for supplies for the footwear industry. E.S.B. 31500/65.
(173/65) Inquiry for hardware. E.S.B. 31715/65.
(173/65) Inquiry for industrial chemicals. E.S.B. 31287/65.
(172/65) Inquiry for cast-iron and mild steel products. E.S.B. 16174/65.
(171/65) Inquiry for condensers. E.S.B. 31156/65.

Hong Kong
(173/65) Inquiry for chandeliers; electrical appliances; lighting fittings. E.S.B. 26247/65.
(174/65) Inquiry for hand tools. E.S.B. 31834/65.

Irish Republic
(175/65) Inquiry for gearboxes; motors. E.S.B. 20476/64.

Israel
(174/65) Inquiry for adhesive tapes; polystyrene tubes. E.S.B. 31426/65.
(173/65) Inquiry for medical instruments. E.S.B. 31266/65.
(173/65) Inquiry for seamless tubing. E.S.B. 31226/65.
(171/65) Inquiry for electronic telephone exchanges; frequency relays; integrated circuits. E.S.B. 31192/65.
(172/65) Inquiry for autoclaves; filling machines; water distillators; wicks. E.S.B. 31202/65.
(174/65) Joint venture – concrete mixers. E.S.B. 31477/65.

Italy/Japan
(172/65) Protocol. C.R.E. 3628/G.

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Jamaica
(171/65) Agency inquiry for netting; sanitary ware; steel tubes and sheets; vehicle parts. E.S.B. 31205/65.
(171/65) Agency inquiry for swim-suits. E.S.B. 31173/65.
(172/65) Agency inquiry for carpets and rugs; dinette set parts; footwear; handles; leather cloth and chamois skins; paper, plastic sheets; suitings. E.S.B. 31204/65.
(174/65) Agency inquiry for sanitary ware and fittings. E.S.B. 31153/65.
(173/65) Inquiry for castors. E.S.B. 21137/65.
(174/65) Inquiry for plywood. E.S.B. 31760/65.

Japan
(172/65) Inquiry for raw feathers. E.S.B. 31239/65.

Kenya
(171/65) Inquiry for clothing; knitting wools; textiles – further information. E.S.B. 21168/65.
(175/65) Inquiry for PVC compound; salt. E.S.B. 31802/65.

Kuwait
(174/65) Inquiry for carpeting. E.S.B. 31463/65.

Mexico
(173/65) Collaboration – textile machinery and accessories. E.S.B. 30477/65.

Netherlands
(172/65) Inquiry for machine tools and accessories. E.S.B. 30488/65.

New Zealand
(172/65) Agency inquiry for furnishings; piece-goods; towels and towelling. E.S.B. 28539/65.
(173/65) Inquiry for alloy steel; high carbon; wire; post-tensioning work. E.S.B. 31206/65.
(173/65) Manufacture under licence – engineering lines. E.S.B. 31203/65.

Norway
(174/65) Inquiry for iron fittings and flanges. E.S.B. 26242/65.

Philippines, Republic of the
(171/65) Inquiry for pipes. E.S.B. 30634/65.

Portugal
(173/65) Agency inquiry for accessories for the textile industries. E.S.B. 31562/65.
(174/65) Agency inquiry for veterinarian products. E.S.B. 31458/65.
(174/65) Agency inquiry for non-ferrous metals; tinplate. E.S.B. 31497/65.
(174/65) Inquiry for motor car accessories and spare parts. E.S.B. 31518/65.
(171/65) Manufacture under licence – pharmaceutical specialities. E.S.B. 31160/65.

South Africa
(175/65) Agency inquiry for radio and electronic components. E.S.B. 31787/65.
(172/65) Inquiry for electrical appliances; glass shades. E.S.B. 24085/65.
(175/65) Inquiry for cloth; woollens. E.S.B. 21478/65.
(174/65) Inquiry for industrial chemicals; plastic raw materials. E.S.B. 30148/65.
(172/65) Manufacture under licence – industrial chemicals. E.S.B. 31234/65.

Sudan
(173/65) Inquiry for automobile spare parts; diesel generating equipment. E.S.B. 30745/65.

Switzerland
(172/65) Agency inquiry for operating theatre masks. E.S.B. 31268/65.
(173/65) Agency inquiry for raincoats; overcoats. E.S.B. 31506/65.

Tanzania
(175/65) Agency inquiry for machine tools. E.S.B. 30408/65.
(174/65) Inquiry for hosiery; pullovers. E.S.B. 31290/65.

Trinidad
(175/65) Inquiry for 'do-it-yourself' furniture. E.S.B. 6417/65.

United States of America
(172/65) Inquiry for copper magnet wire. E.S.B. 31288/65.
(172/65) Inquiry for gin; whisky. E.S.B. 30267/65.
(174/65) Inquiry for machine tools. E.S.B. 30827/65.
(174/65) Inquiry for glass fibres. E.S.B. 31194/65.
(172/65) Inquiry for conduit fittings and accessories; oil circuit breakers; power transformers; spillway gate hoists. E.S.B. 6418/1/65.

Yugoslavia
(172/65) Compensation Trade. C.R.E. 6007/G.

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Prepared by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

AUSTRALIA

Reopening of Tariff Board Inquiry

IN ITS REPORT of February 25, 1965, on Copper and Brass Strip, etc., the Australian Tariff Board said that it proposed to regard that section of the report dealing with the copper content of sheet, strip and foil under reference as being an interim report. The Tariff Board also said that it proposed to report again, prior to December 31, 1965, on the question of assistance in respect of the copper content of sheet, strip and foil.

The Tariff Board will, therefore, receive any submissions in relation to the copper content of copper and brass strip, sheet and foil at the public inquiry to be reopened at 10 a.m. on Friday September 17, 1965, at Dalton House (Fifth Floor), 115 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

The Tariff Board also proposed that it would report again on the recommended import restrictions on copper and brass sheet, strip and foil. The import restrictions were rescinded with effect from September 1, 1965, and consequently the need for a further report by the Tariff Board on this question no longer arises.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 13592/63.

Import licensing controls

THE SCHEDULE of Categories of goods remaining subject to Australian import licensing control as at March 3, 1965, was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 26, 1965 (pages 710 and 711).

Following the introduction of the new Australian Customs Tariff on July 1, 1965, the Australian Department of Customs and Excise has now issued a revised Schedule of Categories of goods remaining subject to import licensing control, with effect on and from that date, and this is reproduced below. (*Note:* Since this revised Schedule of Categories was issued, copper and brass sheet, strip and foil have been removed from import licensing control – see separate *Board of Trade Journal* notice in this issue.)

The revised Schedule of Categories merely gives effect to changes in tariff classification following translation into terms of the new customs tariff and no change in licensing policy is involved.

It will be noted that no reference is made in this revised schedule to the items in the new tariff which correspond to the former tariff items 449 and 370. However, all goods covered by the schedule are subject to import licensing irrespective of what tariff treatment applies for duty purposes.

Category Item	Short Description	Licensing Treatment
Bank A39 *See note at at foot of schedule.	Used, secondhand or disposals machinery or equipment, and parts thereof, of one class or kind specified in L.I.1965/5	ADM.
74.04.11	Copper sheet and strip less than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in thickness	ADM.
ex 74.04.19	Copper sheet and strip less than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in thickness	ADM.
74.04.21	Brass sheet and strip less than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in thickness	ADM.
74.04.22	Brass sheet and strip less than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in thickness	ADM.
74.05.11	Copper foil	ADM.
74.05.21	Brass foil	ADM.
ex 76.01	Aluminium: unwrought.	ADM.
ex 76.01	Dross	ADM.
ex 76.01	Balance	ADM.

*Goods covered by Bank A39 include:
(a) Earthmoving or excavating vehicles, machinery or equipment (e.g. tractors, rock buggies, dumpers, graders, loaders, ditchers, draglines, mechanical shovels, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers) and parts thereof.
(b) Materials handling equipment (e.g. cranes, forklift trucks) and parts thereof.

Relaxation of import licensing controls

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 12, 1965 (page 610), announcing that, as an emergency measure, quantitative restrictions were imposed on imports into Australia of copper and brass sheet, strip and foil.

Advice has now been received from the Australian Department of Trade and Industry that these restrictions have been removed as from September 1, 1965.

References to the Special Advisory Authority

DETAILS WERE GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 2, 1962 (page 472) of the Australian Government's decision in accordance with which quantitative restrictions may in future be imposed as an alternative, or as an addition to temporary duties.

A reference has now been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of:

Polyethylene gloves, mittens and mitts (Tariff Item 39.07.71).

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency £A125 = £100 Sterling.

Tariff Item	Goods	Rates of Duty	
		Preferential	General
39.07	Articles of artificial resin and plastic materials, cellulose esters, etc.:		
39.07.7	Apparel:		
39.07.71	Gloves, mittens and mitts		
39.07.711	Designed exclusively for industrial use; dress type; surgeon's gloves	Free	12½%
39.07.719	Other	17½%, or if higher 1s. 6d. per doz. pairs.	37½%, or if higher 3s. per doz. pairs.

The Special Advisory Authority is required to report within 30 days of the date of the reference.

In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian British Trade Association, 42, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Whitehall 5072).

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2318 or 2319), quoting reference No. CRE/6833/65.

PAKISTAN

Mails delay

THE General Post Office announced on September 7 that mails to East and West Pakistan are now liable to delay. Normal services to India will continue.

NEW ZEALAND

Customs tariff inquiry

THE NEW ZEALAND Tariff and Development Board has announced that it proposes to inquire into and report on the rates of import duty which should be imposed and import licensing as affecting the following items and whether the present provisions allowing entry at concessionary rates of duty for certain specified types of pumps should be withdrawn or amended to cover only certain of such pumps.

Item No.	Tariff and Statistical Items	Rates of Duty				
		British Preferential	Australian Agreement	Canadian Agreement	Most Favoured Nation	General Tariff
Ex 719.210.9	Pumps (including motor pumps and turbo pumps) for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators of bucket, chain, screw, band and similar kinds: Other pumps and liquid elevators; i.e., Pumps suited for use in the manufacture or repair of agricultural or horticultural motor driven spray units	25%	35%	35%	..	60%

Details of the types of pumps at present approved for concessionary entry free of duty from all sources can be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade.

The public inquiry will take place in Wellington on Tuesday, November 16, 1965. Typewritten statements of evidence (twelve copies) should be lodged with Mr. N. V. Farrant, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, P.O. Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Tuesday, November 2, 1965. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board can be seen at the Board of Trade, Room E.54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

The British Pump Manufacturers Association has been informed and it is sugggested, that any British firm wishing to give evidence might get in touch with them. Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320) quoting reference CRE 7459/65.

Any British trade association or firm proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, of their intention.

CANADA

'Made in Canada' rulings

THE FOLLOWING RULINGS have been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Microwave ovens designed for use in resturants, cafeterias, etc., for cooking food or re-heating pre-cooked food.

1. Diethylaluminum chloride.
2. Ethylaluminum sesquichloride.
3. Triethylaluminum.
4. Triisobutylaluminum.

(Rulings effective September 27, 1965).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memoranda Series D51-13-2 and D51-33-4 dated August 25, 1965.

JAMAICA

Industrial Incentives Law, 1956

THE JAMAICAN Minister of Trade and Industry is considering whether the following products should be declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the above law:

Tropical aquarium fishes and oysters;

Chemically engraved metal nameplates for use on manufactured articles;

Fibreglass reinforce polyester formwork for the production of architectural concrete components;

Adhesive bandages, plasters, first-aid dressings and new adhesive bandages and dressings.

'Approved manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building material, plant, machinery, etc., and other concessions.

Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaica Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Industrial Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2273).

Export Industries Encouragement Law, 1956

THE JAMAICAN Minister of Trade and Industry is considering whether the following products should be declared approved products for the purposes of the above law.

High styled millinery of felt and straw origin.

Approved manufacturers of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building material, plant, machinery, raw materials, etc., and other concessions.

Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaican Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Industrial Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2273).

Import licensing arrangements for motor vehicles

THE JAMAICAN MINISTRY of Trade and Industry have advised that as from August 27, 1965, the maximum wheelbase measurement of motor cars which may be imported into Jamaica is increased *from* 9ft. 7in. *to* 9ft. 8in. (see *Board of Trade Journal* of August 13, 1965, page 389).

Import licensing arrangements

THE LIST of Exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 24, 1964, page 925) has been further amended by the *deletion* of paragraph (b) from item 65 and the *substitution* therefor of the following:

65. Textile fabrics (excluding the following types originating in or consigned from sources other than Japan):—
    (b) Fabrics other than knitted, consisting wholly of polyamide, polyester, protein, acrylic and polythene fibres.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1950

THE TRINIDAD and Tobago Government is considering whether the following products should be declared 'pioneer products' for the purposes of the above law:

Liquid Petroleum Gas Cylinders.

'Pioneer manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free importation of construction material, plant, machinery etc., and other concessions. The Trinidad and Tobago Customs Laws also provide for the exemption from payment of import duties on raw materials by approved industrial activities.

Applications for pioneer status are processed by the Trinidad Industrial Development Corporation, Salvatori Building, Independence Square, Port of Spain, Trinidad (PO Box 949). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Industrial Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British Trade Commissioner, PO Box 225, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2273).

SPAIN

Opening of global quotas

THE LIST of Spanish global quotas for 1965 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 26, page 473.

The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		Pesetas	
11	Inorganic chemical products	18,000,000	September 30
12	Organic chemical products	44,500,000	September 30
16	Tensoactive preparations, preparations for lyes, lubricating preparations, glues and miscellaneous products of the chemical industries, not liberalized and not included in other quotas	36,000,000	September 30
34	Other textile manufactures	4,500,000	September 30
48	Hand tools for industry and agriculture	20,400,000	October 1
49	Saws, blades and small plates of sintered metal carbides for cutting tools	22,500,000	October 1

IRISH REPUBLIC

Tariff concessions for motor vehicle silencer exhausts and ladies' handbags of Northern Ireland origin

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic have announced that, further to previous announcements about tariff concessions for imports of Northern Ireland origin, arrangements have now been completed for the admission free of duty under licence of motor vehicle silencer exhausts and ladies' handbags manufactured by native Northern Ireland firms.

Applications for duty-free licences should be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Industry and Commerce, Kildare Street, Dublin, 2, and should be accompanied by invoices (in duplicate) embodying a certificate by the manufacturers that the goods were manufactured by them in Northern Ireland.

Import quota for some woven fabrics

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic have announced the following quota under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 to 1964:

Goods	Quota	Quota Period	Quota No.
Certain woven fabrics of wool or worsted or synthetic or artificial textile.	1,089,000 sq. yds.	Sept. 1, 1965 to Feb. 28, 1966	13

RHODESIA

Suspensions of duty

THE Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965 (No. 4), published as Rhodesia Government Notice No. 562, of August 20, amend the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1965, to the following extent:

	Goods	Effective Rates			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
	FIRST SCHEDULE				
	By the repeal of the following item:				
195 (1) (a)	Motor spirit per imp gal.	£0 1s. 9d.	£0 1s. 9d.	£0 1s. 9d.	£0 1s. 9d.
Ex 200	Oils, mineral:				
	By the deletion of:				
200 (b)	Fuel, having a flash-point (closed test at sea level) of not less than 150 degrees Fahrenheit per imp gal.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.
	By the deletion of:				
200 (c) (ii)	Other illuminating and burning, having a specific gravity of less than 0·90 at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and a flash-point (closed test at sea level) of less than 150 degrees Fahrenheit per imp. gal.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.
	And by the substitution of:				
200 (c) (ii)	Illuminating paraffin having a specific gravity of less than 0·90 at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and a flash-point (closed test at sea level) of less than 150 degrees Fahrenheit per imp. gal.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.	£0 0s. 3d.
	By the insertion of the following item:				
Ex 331 (2)	Trays of papier-maché, expanded plastic on cellular plastic having moulded contours but being otherwise flat; designed solely as liners or inner packing for trade containers and having no specific secondary use *ad val.*	20%	12½%	10%	Free

NIGERIA

Import licensing regulations

LEGAL NOTICE No. 97 of 1965, published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette* of August 26, announces that Open General Import Licence (Hong Kong) No. 1 of 1963 (referred to in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 18, 1963, page 887) and subsequently amended, has been further amended with effect from August 26, 1965, by the addition thereto of the following items:

Description	Import Group	List No. Item
7 (a) Cotton fabrics, woven	652	All
(b) Textile fabrics, woven other than cotton fabrics	653	All
(c) Cordage, cable, rope and twine	655	61
(d) Fishing nets; cargo nets	655	63
(e) Other made-up articles of textiles, n.e.s., including dress patterns	656	99
(f) Clothing (except fur clothing)	841	All

Note:

The effect of this amendment is that specific import licences are now required for the importation of the above items of textiles from Hong Kong into Nigeria.

QATAR

Customs duties

AS FROM July 25, 1965, the duties payable on wines, spirits and beer entering Qatar have been increased to 50 per cent.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

UGANDA

Customs tariff amendments

IN A NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 16, 1965, pages 867-869, details were given of certain changes concerning Kenya and Tanzania. The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Act, No. 26 of 1965 (date of assent July 29), published as a Supplement to the Uganda *Official Gazette*, now amends the First Schedule to the Uganda Customs Tariff, with effect from April 1. As the Uganda tariff amendments are the same as the Kenyan and Tanzanian amendments previously published, the effect of this Act is to bring the Uganda tariff into line with the Kenya and Tanzania tariffs.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

TUNISIA

Prohibition of tractor imports

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of July 20 published a notice adding to the list of prohibited imports the following items:

Tariff No.	Description
87-01	Tractors, including those fitted with winches.

The French text of this notice may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Import control

NOTICE WAS GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 3 (page 535) of restrictions placed on the import into South Africa of consumer goods. A copy has now been received of Government Notice R1238, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of August 25, which gives full details of these restrictions.

Government Notice R2060 of December 11, 1964, containing the Import Control Regulations (see *Board of Trade Journal* of January 15, 1965), is amended as follows:

FREE LIST

The following items are deleted, and are now subject to import control:

(1) Tariff Heading No.	(2) Description of Goods
Ex 05.04	Sausage casings (animal).
Ex 39.07	Sausage casings (other).
Ex 48.21	
Ex 40.13	Bibs and feeders.
Ex 39.07	
Ex 60.05	
Ex 61.02	
58.08	Laces, lace curtaining, lace flouncing and lace embroidery in the piece, or in the
58.09	form of insertions or medallions.
Ex 59.09	Oil baize and oil cloth.
Ex 61.11	Waistbanding in the piece.
Ex 58.05	Elastic, tape, braid, webbing and ribbon bindings, cloth labels and tabs with
Ex 58.06	woven inscriptions.
Ex 58.07	
Ex 59.13	
Ex 58.07	Buttonhole gimp yarn.
Ex 60.01	Welts and/or knitted ribbing.
98.02	Separable slide fasteners and parts; adjustable slide fasteners.
Ex 55.01	Raw cotton, including linters.
Ex 55.02	
Ex 40.07	Yarns, threads and twists, excluding the following:
50.04	(i) any yarn of wool, synthetic or man-made fibres or mixtures thereof, single
50.05	or plied, dyed or undyed, bleached or unbleached, prepared on cones,
50.06	hanks, skeins, balls, etc., for use as hand-knitting yarn for retail sale;
50.07	
Ex 51.01	
Ex 51.02	
Ex 51.03	
52.01	
53.06	
53.07	
53.08	
53.09	
Ex 53.10	(ii) sewing threads and twists containing 50% or more by weight of cotton in
54.03	units of more than 300 yards;
54.04	
55.05	
Ex 55.06	
56.05	
Ex 56.06	(iii) man-made polyamide filament yarn not for retail sale;
57.05	
57.06	
57.07	
56.01	Man-made staple fibres.
56.04	
Ex 88.02	Aeroplanes and gliders.
Ex 84.52	Calculating machines.
84.53	
Ex 84.52	Cash registers.
Ex 84.53	
Ex 84.54	Coin counting and sorting machines.
Ex 84.53	Electronic data processing machines.
Ex 84.53	Tabulators.
Ex 84.52	Postal franking machines.
Ex 84.52	Ticket issuing machines.
Ex 84.51	Cheque writing machines.
Ex 84.52	Adding machines.
Ex 84.53	
Ex 84.52	Accounting machines.
Ex 84.53	
Ex 84.53	Book-keeping machines.
Ex 84.54	Addressing machines.
Ex 84.54	Duplicating machines.
Ex 84.51	Typewriters.
Ex 84.54	Photo-copying machines.
Ex 92.11	Dictating machines.
Ex 92.11	Tape and wire sound recorders.
Ex 92.12	Tapes and wire prepared for sound recording.
	Hairdressing equipment, viz.:
Ex 82.11	Safety razor blades.
Ex 82.11	Razors and shavers.
Ex 85.07	
Ex 85.12	Hairdriers.
Ex 71.13	Shaving brushes.
Ex 96.02	
	Hotel kitchen equipment, viz.:
Ex 85.06	Food mincers, electro-mechanical with self-contained electric motor.
Ex 82.08	Food mincers, other.
Ex 85.06	Food mixers, electro-mechanical with self-contained electric motor.
Ex 82.08	Food mixers, other.
Ex 84.17	'Espresso' type coffee percolators, electrically heated.
Ex 85.06	Vegetable peelers, electro-mechanical with self-contained electric motor.
Ex 82.08	Vegetable peelers, other.
	Domestic equipment, viz.:
Ex 82.08	Egg beaters.
Ex 85.06	
Ex 82.08	Egg whisks.
Ex 73.38	Icing sets.
Ex 76.15	
Ex 80.06	
Ex 82.04	Flat irons, paraffin and petrol types.
Ex 84.41	Spare parts and needles for industrial sewing and knitting machines.
Ex 82.04	Stapling machines and tools.
Ex 84.32	
Ex 84.33	
Ex 84.47	
Ex 84.54	
Ex 84.59	
Ex 82.04	Banding machines and tools.
Ex 84.19	
Ex 84.41	Industrial sewing machines.
Ex 85.03	Primary batteries suitable for deaf aids.
Ex 90.24	Air pressure gauges.
Ex 90.25	Gas supply and production meters.
Ex 84.41	Needles and spare parts for all domestic sewing machines.
Ex 84.20	Weighing machinery (excluding balances of a sensitivity of five centigrammes or better) including weight operated counting and checking machinery but excluding weighbridges; weighing machine weights of all kinds.
Ex 70.17	Laboratory glassware.
Ex 39.01	Plastic sheeting in rolls, other than foam plastic.
Ex 39.02	
Ex 39.05	
Ex 32.13	Duplicating machine ink.
Ex 39.03	Whalebone and other collar supports including those of cardboard, celluloid and
Ex 48.21	plastic and other packing pieces of celluloid, plastic, cardboard and/or reinforced
Ex 48.15	cardboard.
Ex 49.11	
Ex 98.13	
Ex 49.11	Printed cloth labels and tabs.
Ex 48.13	Stencil sheets for duplicating.
91.01	Clocks and watches (excluding gold and silver cased) and clock movements.
91.02	
91.03	
91.04	
Ex 91.05	
91.07	
91.08	
91.09	
91.10	
91.11	
Ex 92.04	Harmonicas, piano accordions and concertinas.
Ex 93.05	Airguns.
Ex 98.11	Smokers' pipes.
Ex 93.07	Cartridges (excluding ·22 cartridges).
	Photographic and cinematographic apparatus and materials, viz.:
Ex 90.08	Projectors, cinematographic and image.
Ex 90.09	
Ex 90.07	Cameras and camera accessories.
Ex 90.08	
Ex 37.02	Cinematographic film.
Ex 37.04	
Ex 37.06	
Ex 37.07	
Ex 37.01	Photographic film.
Ex 37.02	
Ex 37.04	
Ex 37.05	
Ex 37.03	Photographic paper, sensitised.
Ex 83.11	Tower and turret bells and parts thereof.
Ex 90.05	Field glasses, binoculars, opera glasses and telescopes.
Ex 90.19	Deaf aids.

RESTRICTED LIST

The rate of conversion of consumer goods permits to specific permits is amended to R3 to 1, and the following items are added to the Restricted List:

(1) Tariff Heading No.	(2) Description of Goods
58.08	Tulle and other net fabrics; hand or mechanically made lace, in the piece, in strips
58.09	or in motifs; knitted or crocheted fabrics similar to lace.
60.01	
60.06	
39.03	Regenerated cellulose tape (transparent and pressure sensitive).
Ex 85.01	Generators up to 7½ kilowatts.
Ex 85.11	Generators up to 250 amps.
19.07	Biscuits, cakes, puddings, pastry and bread, including diabetic bread.
19.08	
21.07	Instant pudding.
19.03	Macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli.
Ex 60.05	Shawls.
Ex 61.06	
40.02	Synthetic rubber.
Ex 67.02	Artificial flowers.
Ex 90.08	Cine cameras, 8 mm.
Ex 90.08	Cine projectors, 8 mm.
Ex 90.07	Photographic cameras for film of width up to 35 mm.
Ex 90.09	Image projectors for film of width up to 35 mm.
Ex 90.05	Field glasses, binoculars, opera glasses and telescopes.

The changes detailed above took effect from August 25. In order to obviate undue hardship, provision was made for all consignments of goods affected by this Notice to be imported under the regulations previously existing, provided that the consignments were covered by a signed-on-board bill of lading dated not later than August 25.

Customs tariff changes

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICE has been received from Pretoria of increases in the customs tariff, gazetted on August 27, on stretch or bulked yarns of polyamide fibres. The items affected and the new rates of duty are as follows:

	Tariff Heading	Rate of Duty		
		General	MFN	Preferential
51.01	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), not put up for retail sale:			
51.01.10	Stretch or bulked yarns of polyamide fibres	20%	—	—
51.03	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), put up for retail sale:			
51.03.10.10	Stretch or bulked yarns of polyamide fibres	20%	—	—

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Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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- final (Q)	9 July 1965
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Chemical industries production (6-M)	21 May 1965
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Board of Trade Departments, etc.

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Board of Trade Regional Organization	27 Aug. 1965
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	9 July 1965
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	27 Aug. 1965
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their work	14 Aug. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	9 July 1965
Official Receivers' Offices	29 Jan. 1965
United States Consular Offices in the UK	14 Aug. 1964

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